

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1902.

NO. 44

LOCAL NOTES.

—A local institute will be held at Mapleton February 8th.

—Mrs. John McMullin and son, Willie, are visiting friends in Altoona.

—Mrs. W. H. Wilson spent a portion of last week with friends in Huntingdon.

—Robert Smith and wife, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—Dr. E. H. Green, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his parents in Mill Creek.

—Miss Maggie Crothers, of Mill Creek, was the guest of D. B. Miller and wife last week.

—Mrs. Anderson Wagner has been visiting her daughter in Altoona during the past week.

—Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, was a visitor to Altoona last Friday, says the *Tribune*.

—L. C. Corbin, Juniata township's fruit grower, was circulating among friends in Mapleton last week.

—Mrs. Hayes McConahy and children returned home last week from a visit to her parents at Grapeville.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Mort, of Atkinson's Mills, were Sunday visitors with the family of Howard Werts.

—Miss Annie Ehrenfeldt, of Punsutawney, has been the guest of Mapleton friends during the past week.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the *Item*.

—On the 10th inst. the Pittsburg White Sand company gave its employees an advance in wages of one cent per hour.

—Mrs. Francis Hooper and Mr. and Mrs. William Rohm, of Mount Union, were guests of P. M. Hooper and wife on Sunday.

—Capt. W. C. Gayton, of Mount Union, was taken suddenly ill Saturday morning. At this writing his condition is somewhat improved.

—This section was visited by a fall of the beautiful yesterday morning and the rain in the afternoon made sloppy traveling for pedestrians.

—Frank Harrison, the Mount Union insurance man who always has time to tell you a story, was transacting business in Mapleton on Monday.

—J. Duane Hicks and Clement B. Smith were Sunday visitors with the latter's parents. Clement is now employed at one of the Sand works at Mapleton.

—Word from Bedford says an epidemic of diphtheria is sweeping over that county. In some districts the schools have been closed, and many deaths are reported.

—Miss Grace Smith, of Colfax, spent a short while with friends in this vicinity last Saturday. She was on her way to attend the local institute at Mount Union.

—The good people of Trough Creek valley will royally entertain the visitors to the farmers' institute to be held at Calvin Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

—W. P. Stevenson, banker, sand manufacturer and ex-member of the Pennsylvania legislature, of McVeytown, was transacting business in Mapleton yesterday.

—W. H. Abbott, of Clay township, an aspirant for the Republican nomination for county treasurer, was in town yesterday. We were favored with a call from him.

—James Montgomery sprained one of his ankles some time ago. At the time he gave it little concern but during the past week it has caused him considerable annoyance.

—Hon. P. M. Lytle, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, is at his home in Huntingdon suffering from an attack of acute rheumatism. We hope for his speedy restoration to health.

—Charles Stratford, the Mount Union dealer in gravestones, returned Sunday from a week's trip to the granite quarries of New England where he purchased two car loads of material for his business.

—W. H. Fisher was struck on the second knuckle of the right hand by a piece of hot steel on Friday at the Keystone Sand Company's Empire works since which time he has been nursing a very sore hand.

—Mrs. Susan Chamberlain, widow of the late James Chamberlain, died at her home in Warriorsmark yesterday. She was aged about 85 years. Deceased, whose maiden name was Ginter, is survived by five sisters, of whom Mrs. Samuel Spangler, of Mapleton, is one. The remains will be interred at Warriorsmark on Friday.

—If troubled with a weak digestion, belching, sour stomach, or if you feel dull after eating, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at J. G. Gillam's store.

—The appeal of Huntingdon county from the decision of the Superior court in the line case between this county and Mifflin county has been refused by the Supreme court. This decision finally settles the case.

—Among our callers yesterday was W. H. Chilcote, of Orbisonia, a candidate for the Republican nomination for county treasurer. Mr. Chilcote has for several years been employed as a carpenter on the East Broad Top railroad.

—The meaning of "oyer and terminer," as applied to courts has no doubt puzzled many people. "Oyer" means "to hear" and "terminer," to determine. Hence a court of oyer and terminer is one in which cases are heard and determined.

—J. L. Hartman, a Shaver's Creek lad who early in life settled in Blair county and has become one of the substantial citizens of that section, was transacting business in Mapleton on Monday. He was the guest of A. B. Gillam and wife.

—Cut this out and take it to J. G. Gillam's store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They also cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness and headache.

—Friday, January 31st, is the last day for filing certificates of nominations for officers to be voted for at the ensuing election. Monday, February 3d, is the last day for filing nomination papers. The election takes place Tuesday, February 18th.

—Silas Cresswell, of Petersburg, was in town last week, the guest of Dr. Spangler. Mr. Cresswell has the proud distinction of being one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the world, having been indentified with the order for fifty-four years. He appears to be enjoying good health.

—As yet there has been no ice put up in Mapleton. Local showers and the rapid melting of what snow has fallen kept the streams high with flush water. From all around us come reports of ice being harvested but the harvest time is backward with us. It will come yet.

—Sunday the residences of Carl M. Gage and S. R. Shumaker, of Huntingdon, were damaged by fire, both having caught from flues. Monday morning the residence of W. Andrew Leonard in West Huntingdon caught fire from the same cause and Mr. Leonard suffered considerable loss from fire and water.

—The National Fish commission will place no bass in the streams this winter, but they are promised for next season. The reason is that the entire crop of young fish has proven a failure, and notices to that effect have been sent out by the commission to all applicants for the fish for stocking purposes.

—A. M. Apgar, of Sixth street, accidentally shot himself through the palm of the left hand on Saturday. While cleaning a revolver, a cartridge became jammed in its cylinder, and in order to loosen the cartridge he struck it with his right hand. The force of the blow caused it to explode and the bullet penetrated his hand near the base of the thumb and forefinger, making an ugly wound.—*Globe*.

—Samuel E. Bell, for many years employed as a passenger conductor on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, died at his home at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 24, of paralysis, aged 56 years. Mr. Bell was the conductor in charge of the ill-fated day express train, when it was swept away with some of its passengers and lost in the memorable Johnstown flood, of May 31, 1889.

—The editor of the *Fulton Republican* recently received a load of wood on subscription and this is the way the ungrateful newspaper man speaks of the favor: "If the man who brought us a load of knotty, twisty, hickory logs last week will come and take it away, he will confer a favor on us and remove an eyesore to the public. As we can't split it with dynamite, and have no saw mill with which to saw it nor lime kiln to burn it in, it is no use to us."

—The fact that two associate judges in Carbon county united and overruled President Judge Heydt in granting a couple of liquor licenses caused quite a merry disturbance in the county. The two licenses in question were for taverns in Lehighton, where the President Judge lives, and he could be supposed to know whether they were needed or not. He thought they were not, but the two associate judges, who live in another end of the county, thought they were.

—Last Friday afternoon James Y. Appleby, of Mount Union, had one of the bones in his right wrist broken at Vandevander's bridge north of Mapleton. Mr. Appleby is employed with the engineer corps and they had stepped off the west bound track to allow a freight train to pass. When the freight passed they started to cross to their work and did not notice mail approaching on the east bound track and Mr. Appleby's hand was struck by some part of the engine.

—The *Kane Republican* of the 13th inst. says: "Attorney H. E. Shaffer, accompanied by his wife, left last night for a sojourn in Florida. Mr. Shaffer has been quite sick for a couple of weeks with grip and bronchial trouble, and acting upon the advice of his physician went south, hoping the milder climate may be beneficial to him." Thirty-five years ago Mr. Shaffer wielded the rod and taught the young idea in Mapleton and was later a practicing attorney at the Huntingdon bar.

—Officer Frank DeForest, whose illness from appendicitis was noted in the local column of last week's issue, was taken to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, in Philadelphia, on Friday night of last week by his physician, Dr. R. Myers, and on Saturday an operation was performed which proved very successful. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is recovering as rapidly as can be expected, and on Sunday last was able to write a short letter to his family.—*Reformatory Record*.

—A horrible accident is reported from Lower Burrell township, Westmoreland county. James, the 7-year-old son of William Smiley, and his little sister were playing in the barn Sunday afternoon when they came across a corn sheller, which they proceeded to operate. The little girl was turning the machine and James was doing the feeding. An unusually large ear was put in the machine and James attempted to pull it out. Both hands were drawn into the machine and the left arm was pulled from the socket and the right hand ground off.

—Edward McMullin, an employee at the quarry of the Mapleton Sand Company, was struck by a stone falling in the quarry about 11.30 o'clock Monday forenoon. The stone which weighed about ten pounds is supposed to have been loosened by the frost. It struck him on the back of the right shoulder and glanced against the back of his head. He sustained three lacerations of the scalp and a fracture of the coracoid process of the scapula. The shock and bruises cause him considerable suffering but last night his pulse was normal and he is in a fair way to recovery.

—Conrad Clubb and his wife, of Ross Station, along the West Penn railroad, left a 19-year-old son and a 5-year-old daughter at home alone on Sunday. During the afternoon the girl and boy went skating on Squaw Run, near their home. The boy built a fire on the ice, and while his sister was warming herself at it her clothing took fire. The boy was some distance away and was attracted to the fire by the terrible screams of his sister. He rushed to her assistance, but before he could extinguish her burning clothes the little girl was burnt to a crisp. Nothing of her clothing but her shoes remained.

—One hundred years ago Tuesday, 14th inst., Lewistown became the seat of justice for Mifflin county. Exercises commemorative of the centennial anniversary were had when a "History of Lewistown Schools and Their Progress" was read by Rev. Dr. M. S. Cressman. An old deed book shows that on January 14, 1802, when Lewistown was made the county seat, one Sam Emiston, "who held every county office, except trustee," and his wife, Jane, deeded to the trustees, for 5 shillings, ground for a church, school, public square, court house and jail. The school site has never been used for any other purpose.

—The American Rice Growers' association, encouraged by the success of the Louisiana Rice Kitchen at Buffalo Exposition, established there for the purpose of teaching the proper way of cooking rice and introducing rice to the people of the North as an article of food, have decided to open at once a similar kitchen in Washington, kitchens in Saratoga, Atlantic City, Asbury Park and other summer resorts, and gradually extend these kitchens until there is one in every town of 400 inhabitants or more in this country. It is hoped in this way to increase the use of rice as food and thus provide a better market for the rapidly increasing rice crop of Louisiana and Texas.

—The last of the covered bridges of the wooden style on the Pennsylvania system is to be abandoned. This is the old wooden bridge at Monroe on the West Penn division between Butler Junction and Butler. This ancient bridge, the last of its kind on the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg, is to be taken out at once and a steel bridge will be erected in its place. Fifteen years ago the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg had fifty wooden bridges in use and there were a number on the North Central and Philadelphia and Erie divisions east of Pittsburg. Today the old West Penn bridge is the last relic of its kind east of Pittsburg and it is to be removed.

—The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Gehrett, widow of the late John S. Gehrett, of Cassville, were brought to Mapleton yesterday morning and from here conveyed to Cassville where they were interred yesterday afternoon. For some time past she had been living with a daughter at Latrobe and it was there she died last Saturday. Mrs. Gehrett, whose maiden name was Fink, was a native of Penn township, this county. She was aged 87 years and is survived by three children, Chalmers, of Chicago, Mrs. John Houck, of Latrobe, and Rev. S. W. Gehrett, D. D., of Philadelphia. One brother, Daniel Fink, of Huntingdon, and one sister, Mrs. Margaret Hall, of Bedford county, also survive her. Since early in life Mrs. Gehrett was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

—The officers of Standing Stone Conclave No. 134, I. O. H., of Huntingdon, were installed for the current term last Monday evening by H. B. Dunn, Esq. They are as follows: Archon, J. H. Lang; provost, Geo. W. Trout; prelate, Walter C. Lytle; secretary, Capt. John Brewster; treasurer, Clyde E. Hooper; financier, Thos. E. Africa; inspector, D. N. Kyper; warder, Samuel Strayer; sentinel, Geo. W. Bunn; trustees, F. E. Mobus, Albert Bjurman, Thos. H. Jackson. After the installation the members present enjoyed a repast in the rooms of the Colonial club. Music was furnished by Reese Leabhart's orchestra and some of the ordinarily sedate and dignified couldn't withstand the blandishments of Georgia Campmeeting, Whistling Rufus, Fishers Hornpipe, etc., and from the way they stepped to the music one is forced to the opinion that their pedal extremities have not yet lost their cunning.

These Have Paid.

The following subscriptions to the *Item* have been received since January 8th:

Hewitt Isenberg	June 7, '01
Edward Bailey	Jan. 1, '02
Miles R. Taylor	Oct. 24, '02
C. M. Henderson	Jan. 1, '02
James D. Sloan	Nov. 19, '02
John C. Taylor	Feb. 28, '02
C. W. Corbin	Jan. 10, '02
M. E. Dell	April 1, '02
Mary E. Curfman	Jan. 26, '03
Oscar Park	Jan. 15, '03
J. M. Kean	May 12, '02
Nannie Weaver	Jan. 11, '01
D. H. Walker	July 28, '97
Wm. J. Taylor	July 15, '02
Patrick Duffy	Jan. 1, '03
David Hutchison	Aug. 8, '01
James Monihen	Feb. 10, '03
W. L. Swope	Jan. 4, '03
Miss Jennie Toomey	Jan. 24, '02
H. David	Jan. 30, '02
Mrs. Samuel Mingle	March 28, '02
C. Bower Shaver	Oct. 10, '01
Elmer Smith	March 31, '03
W. H. Fisher	Oct. 7, '02
Mrs. Louisa A. Dell	April 10, '01
Miles M. Saylor	Jan. 21, '03
Darby Miller	Jan. 1, '02

Thousands Sent into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottle free at W. H. Spangler's. Price, 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Little Blue Book.

For this month just out. The revised time tables of all Pennsylvania railroads. An indispensable traveling companion. Issued every month. One dollar per year by mail, single copies 10 cents. Address W. P. Hastings, Milton, Penna.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's store.

Attention, Republicans!

A caucus for the purpose of naming candidates for the various borough officers to be elected at the ensuing election will be held in the band hall at 7 o'clock

Thursday Evening, January 23d.

The primary election for the purpose of nominating candidates will be held at the lock-up between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock

Saturday Evening, January 25th.

All Republicans are invited to participate in order that the best men may be selected for the positions to be filled.

A. M. Parker,
Committeeman.

Banks Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union National bank, held Tuesday afternoon, these directors were elected: K. Allen Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern and Edward M. Greene. The directors met yesterday afternoon and selected the following officers for the bank: President, K. Allen Lovell; Vice President, Edward M. Greene; Cashier, R. J. Mattern.

The stockholders of the First National bank also held their annual meeting Tuesday afternoon and elected these directors: William Dorris, William M. Phillips, John D. Dorris, Thomas F. Bailey and S. R. Shumaker. At to-day's meeting of the directors these officers were chosen: President, William Dorris; Vice President, William M. Phillips; Cashier, S. R. Shumaker.

Both institutions are in a healthy financial condition, which is gratifying to note.—*Monitor*.

Too Much "Tanglefoot."

John Pearson, a brakeman on the Harrisburg local freight, which plys between this place and Harrisburg, indulged too freely in the use of intoxicating liquor on Monday night, and at once started for the restaurant of William Wilson of Allegheny street, where he undertook to "clean out" the place. Pearson, being a large and powerful man, had no trouble in accomplishing his task. Policeman George Warfel was summoned to arrest the bully, and in the fracas that ensued Warfel was thrown down, breaking one of the bones in his left ankle. After a great deal of difficulty the unruly prisoner was overpowered and placed in the borough lock-up, where he remained until Tuesday morning, when he was brought before Squire James Kelly, on information made by Isaac Saltzman. He was placed in the county jail to await a further hearing.—*Globe*.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Petersan, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. H. Spangler's store.

I want you to tell me plainly, doctor, said the man with the fat government position, what is the matter with me?

Well, sir, answered the old doctor, leaning back in his chair and gazing at his beefy, red-faced patient, you are suffering from underwork and overpay.

It Girdles the Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only fallible Pile cure. 25c a box at W. H. Spangler's.

Mrs. Stubb: John, would you refer to a gun as feminine?

Mr. Stubb: I should say not, Marie.

Mrs. Stubb: And why not?

Mr. Stubb: Because guns can be silenced.

The Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drugs and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Tribute to American Journalism.
T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in a letter to the American Association of Publishers of New York, declining an invitation to dinner, says: "As a public man I would have rejoiced at witnessing the tremendous advance of the United States in the last ten years that excites so much admiration, and some envy and apprehension in other lands. As a journalist I must admit that the greater truth to life, the large extension of the sphere of subjects demanding attention, and the increased human interest that modern journalism displays all had their impulse from American journalism."

Cottage Heirlooms in England.
It is still quite a common experience to find fine and even valuable specimens of old English furniture, chiefly made of oak, in the cottages of the village folk. These pieces of furniture have been handed down from generation to generation of rural folk such as carters, keepers, woodmen, and shepherds. How did the family originally come by them. The explanation is this in many cases: Generations ago, when the furniture, which is once again prized greatly, began to go out of fashion and to be superseded by stuff which we view with contempt nowadays, it was sold and farmers bought much of it. But by and by, the farmer being prosperous, and desiring to be in the fashion, too, like his landlord, bought in its place more modern chairs and tables, etc. Then the village folk bought for a song the despised oak chairs, coffer, etc., and now, once again, the old furniture has come into favor and is finding its way back from the cottage to the hall.—London Express.

Lithographic Stone is Scarce.
An important industry is the production of lithographic stone, and up to the present time our main sources of supply have been limestone quarries at Solnhofen, Bavaria, Germany. These quarries have been supplying the United States with stone for many years, but are said to be becoming unsatisfactory, both in regard to quality and dependability of supply. Whatever the cause the orders for German stone by firms in this country have not been expeditiously filled. These facts are tending to stimulate the search for good deposits of this stone in the United States.

Predecessors of the 16-Inch Wire Wound.
As the use of artillery became more common, and the advantages of portability and a greater rapidity of fire were recognized guns, except among the Orientals, became smaller, but of better workmanship and construction. Inventors began to try their hands at all sorts of improvements or attempts at improvement, and in the course of a hundred years or so the number of different pieces of cannon, large and small, muzzle or breech loading, was simply legion. There were cannon, cannon royal, and demi-cannon, three or four classes of culverins, bombardiers, mortars, perriers, serpentines, carthons, curtails, passevolants, or zebatanas, basilisks, orgues, sakers, minions, mojanas, falcons, falconets, robins, fowlers, bases, slings, port pieces, murderers, drakes, aspics, double dogs, and lagtors, to say nothing of ribadoquins, flying dragons, and partridge mortars.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The city of Washington has the highest monument in the world.

THE CORONATION EMBASSY

Whitelaw Reid Named as the Special Ambassador.

ARMY AND NAVY REPRESENTED

General James H. Wilson, U. S. A., and Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., the former Commander of the Oregon, Selected—Three Secretaries Appointed—One a Son of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Washington, D. C. — The Cabinet meeting Tuesday was devoted largely to considering the appointment of representatives of this country at the coronation of King Edward VII. At the conclusion of the meeting the following designations were announced by the Secretary of State.

Special Ambassador — Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Representative of the United States Army—General James H. Wilson, of Delaware.

Representative of the United States Navy—Captain Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American war and now Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia.

There are to be three secretaries, as follows:

J. P. Morgan, Jr., son of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; Edmund Lin-



WHITELAW REID.
(Chosen as the Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward VII.)

coln Baylies, of New York, and William Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

Three names were considered by the President before making the selection of Whitelaw Reid for special Ambassador. Two were those of Mr. Reid and former-President Cleveland, and it is understood that Andrew Carnegie's was the third.

The honor will be a costly one for Mr. Reid, who spent \$20,000 out of his own pocket when he was Special Envoy at Queen Victoria's jubilee. There was an appropriation of \$10,000, but Mr. Reid returned \$6000 of this to the Treasury, on the ground that only \$4000 of the money was strictly chargeable as Government expenses. The rest was spent in entertaining generally the dignity of the United States. Captain Clark and General Wilson are not wealthy men, but the burden of the expense will presumably fall upon Mr. Reid.

Captain Clark will be a notable figure in London, as one of the few men, perhaps the only man, taking part in the ceremonies who has figured in a great modern naval battle. Officially, however, the Admirals sent by other nations, who have never smelt powder except in target practice, will take precedence of the man who commanded the Oregon. Considerable regret is expressed that Captain Clark cannot go as a Rear-Admiral at least, if not as a Vice-Admiral.

Ambassador Choate will not technically have any official connection with the special embassy, but he will in fact play a prominent part in the ceremonies.

SHAMROCK III. TO BE BUILT.

A New Cup Challenger Ordered From William Fife.

London.—William Fife, of Fairlie, on the Clyde, is to build Sir Thomas Lipton's next challenger for the America's Cup. At a conference just held between Sir Thomas and his advisers definite arrangements were made for the construction of the Shamrock III. and an order for the new yacht was given to and accepted by Mr. Fife. George L. Watson has promised to assist Mr. Fife in the construction of the yacht. The Shamrock III. is to be ready early in the spring of 1903.

Soldier Executed at Cebu.

General Chaffee has informed the War Department at Washington of the execution of Phineas Foutz, a former American soldier, at Cebu. Foutz was tried several months ago on a charge of murder and rape. He was convicted and sentenced to death. An appeal was made to the President, who refused to commute the sentence. Foutz, who was from Zanesville, Ohio, is the first American soldier to suffer the death penalty as a result of the war in the Philippines.

Nash Enters on Second Term.

Governor Nash, of Ohio, has been inaugurated into office for his second term.

VOORHEES' LAST MESSAGE

His Farewell Recommendations to the New Jersey Legislature.

Stringent Laws Against Conspiring Anarchists Urged—He Advocates Popular Election of United States Senators.

Trenton, N. J. — Governor Voorhees transmitted his third and last message to the Legislature. Among the important subjects he discusses and upon which he makes recommendations are the necessity of steps to preserve the magnificent pine forests of the State, the desirability of laws for the more severe punishment of Anarchists who conspire against high officials; the election of United States Senators by popular vote; the necessity for a common system of sewage for municipalities along the Passaic River; the desirability of enlarging the Capitol grounds, and the workings of the municipal franchise act.

Governor Voorhees states that the finances of the State are in a healthy condition, and that the present system of raising the school tax is proving satisfactory. He announces that the last installment of Civil War debt, amounting to \$71,000, fell due on the 1st of January, 1902, and its payments marked the extinguishment of the entire issue of the war bonds, which amounted in 1886 to \$3,395,200. The only debt of the State amounts to \$48,000, represented by certificates to the Commissioners of the Agricultural College.

The sessions of the State Legislature for 1902 have begun. The two houses organized with the election of the officers agreed upon in the Republican caucuses some time ago.

Senator Francis, of Monmouth, in accepting the Presidency of the upper house, referred to the Constitutional amendment, the Passaic pollution question, and the Stokes school law, which was recently declared unconstitutional. President Francis made no recommendations with respect to these questions, but said legislation should be enacted to stamp out anarchy.

In the House Assemblyman William J. Bradley, of Camden, in taking the chair, made no speech except to thank the members and to say a few words in eulogy of General Sewell.

Assemblyman George Pennant will be the Democratic leader in the House, and Senator Lewis J. Martin, of Monmouth, the Democratic leader in the Senate.

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO GROWN.

American Product Will Soon Challenge the World, Says Secretary Wilson.

Washington, D. C. — At a Cabinet meeting Secretary Wilson explained what had been done by his department in the way of experiments in raising tobacco. He said that it had been fully demonstrated that there could be raised in this country all the wrapper tobacco necessary for domestic use, and of a quality second to none. In every particular it was as fine as could be grown in Cuba, or any other country.

Last year ten acres of filler tobacco had been successfully raised in Pennsylvania of a very high grade, and during the coming season extensive experiments will be made in raising high-grade filler in Ohio, Texas, North Carolina and California.

Last year the imports of wrapper tobacco into the United States amounted to \$3,000,000 and of filler \$8,000,000. In a short time, the Secretary said, we would be able to supply our own wrapper and filler of a grade that would challenge the best grown anywhere in the world.

CHINA GRATEFUL TO AMERICA.

Empress Dowager Expresses Thanks For Protection of Forbidden City.

Washington, D. C. — Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, has handed to Secretary Hay the following edict, transmitted to him by Wei-Wu-Pu, in Peking, in a cable message.

"By order of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, we issue the following edict: During the disturbances caused by the Boxers last year, the American commanding officers issued strict orders to their troops to use strenuous efforts to protect the buildings within the Forbidden City. This was an act of friendship worthy of imitation, for which we feel extremely gratified and grateful. We therefore instruct Wu Ting-Fang to convey our expression of thanks through the Secretary of State to His Excellency the President of the United States."

SURRENDER OF FILIPINO FORCES

The Eastern Part of Batangas Province Now Pacified.

Manila, P. I. — The full surrender of the forces of Colonel Marasigan, who, with Major Cabrera, and a renegade priest named Castillo, gave themselves up unconditionally to General Bell, now conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas Province, has occurred at Taal.

The insurgents created a surprise by bringing in sixty more rifles than the authorities thought Marasigan could command in the district of Taal, which he controlled. The Filipinos who surrendered included three Colonels, one Major, five Captains and twelve Lieutenants. They gave up 219 rifles and one cannon. All of the insurgents who surrendered did so unconditionally. General Bell ordered the men to be released.

General Bell says the surrender paves the way for the time being, all of the eastern part of Batangas.

VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE

Hundreds Are Killed and Injured in State of Guerrero, Mexico.

Terrific Shock Almost Destroys the Town of Chilpancingo—Church Collapses on Worshipers at Service.

Mexico City, Mexico. — One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the State of Guerrero occurred a few days ago. A very violent earthquake visited Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the district are very meagre, but scattering reports indicate that probably 300 persons were killed and as many more injured.

It is known that the State Capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins and that there is much suffering. One of the edifices that suffered most was the Federal telegraph office, and this explains the scarcity of news that has reached this city so far.

The number of deaths was grater in the parish church than in any single place, as many worshipers were gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry roof came toppling down on them, wrenched from its bearings.

The War Department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims. The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are camping out under trees around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. Here the earthquake took place at 5.17 in the afternoon, and was of such violence as to shake the heaviest buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time, and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first shock was short and sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was fifty-five seconds. The damage in the city was only slight.

The State of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. It is stated that the shock was very severe at Chilapa, but no casualties are reported from there. In duration the Chilpancingo shock was less prolonged than that in Mexico City, lasting only fifty seconds.

SHAW'S PARDONING RECORD.

It Has Never Been Equaled by any Governor in Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa. — As one of the last acts of his administration, Governor Shaw made public the names of 473 prisoners to whom he had extended executive clemency within the last two years. The Governor's record in this respect has never been equaled in Iowa. To the majority of Iowans the release of more than ninety per cent. of the prisoners came as a complete surprise, and in many quarters a strong protest is heard.

It was the Governor's policy to refuse the newspapers access to the pardon records, urging as a reason that publicity attending the release of a convict would handicap his efforts to reform. There was no conception, however, of the extent to which the pardoning power had been employed. Twenty-two prisoners convicted of murder were released.

The following figures show what were the crimes of some of the others who were released: Offenses against women, 38; fraud, 20; manslaughter, 14; forgery, 18; perjury, 5; embezzlement, 4; burglary, robbery and larceny, 128.

Governor Cummins Inaugurated.

Des Moines, Iowa. — Governor A. B. Cummins was inaugurated as the Chief Executive of this State. At the Auditorium the Governor delivered his inaugural address, after which he returned to the State House and took formal charge of his office.

SAYS GUILTY TO SAVE ANOTHER.

Indiana Man Goes to Prison Rather Than Betray a Friend.

Laporte, Ind. — Albert Gilmore, until recently a postmaster in South Indiana and member of a leading family, will be received in the Michigan City prison in a few days to serve an indeterminate sentence for horse stealing. Gilmore made no defense. He feigned guilty in order to save the real criminal, who was his friend. Influence brought to bear on Gilmore could not shake his decision to go to prison to save a man who once had befriended him.

The court, in view of the plea of guilty, passed sentence, but with the development of the facts which clearly will prove Gilman's innocence, Governor Durbin will be asked to pardon him.

SKIPPER STRUCK BLIND.

Look Mate a Month to Run From West Indies to Newfoundland.

St. John's, N. F. — The French bark, Marguerite, from the West Indies for St. Pierre Miquelon, has put into La Poile, Newfoundland, after a passage of thirty days, during which the bark was short of food and water. When three days out the captain, the only navigator on board, was struck blind. The mate sailed the bark north and fortunately made land in fine weather. Fishermen piloted the Marguerite into La Poile, where a new captain has been obtained.



Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35 Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan, Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — My professional work has for the past twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more women than any other agency that has come under my notice. Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you to-day, and, therefore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it." — MARGUERITE ST. OMER BRIGGS.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SALZER'S New 20th Century OATS

CLEAR THE TRACK!
Here is the monarch—nothing like it on earth. Salzer's New 20th Century Oat takes the cake, carries that prize as the biggest yielder everywhere. The fact is Salzer's oats are bred to produce. The U. S. Department of Agriculture claims that out of over 400 samples and kinds tested, Salzer's were the best. How do you like that, Mr. Farmer? Our new 20th Century Oat is bound to completely revolutionize oat growing and save expert dozens of farmers to report yields in 1902 running from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. Price is dirt cheap. Be in the swim and buy this variety this spring to sell to your neighbors the coming fall for seed. It will surely pay you.

Salzer's Marvel Wheat—42 bus. per Acre
The only spring wheat on earth that will yield a paying crop north, east, south, and west and in every state in the Union. We also have the celebrated Macaroni wheat, yielding on our farms, 63 bushels per acre.

SPELTZ
The most marvelous cereal and hay food on earth, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of rich hay per acre.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
We are the largest growers and our stock of earliest Peas, Beans, Sweet corn and all money making vegetables is enormous. Prices are very low. Onion seed 60 cents and up a pound. Catalogue tells.

For 10c—Worth \$10
Our great catalogue contains full description of our Bearskin Barley, yielding 120 bushels; our Triple Income Corn, going 400 bushels; our potatoes, yielding 600 bushels per acre; our grass and clover mixtures, producing 6 tons of magnificent hay; our Pea Oat, with its 8 tons of hay, and Tootsuits with 80 tons of green fodder per acre. Salzer's great catalogue, worth \$10 to any wide awake gardener or farmer, with 10 farm seed samples,—worth \$10 to get a start—is mailed you on receipt of 10c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WISC.

Old Joe, the Night Watchman.
(From the Pall Mall Gazette, London.)
How often on returning home late on a dreary winter's night has our sympathy gone out to the poor old night watchman as he sat huddled up over his cage fire, overlooking the excavations which our City Council in their wisdom, or otherwise, allow the different water companies to make so frequently in our congested streets. In all weathers, and under all climatic conditions, the poor old night watchman is obliged to keep watch over the companies' property, and to see that the red lights are kept burning. What a life, to be sure; what privations and hardships; they have aches and pains, which nothing but St. Jacobs Oil can alleviate.

"Old Joe" is in the employ of the Lambeth Water Works, and is well and favourably known. He has been a night watchman for many years, in the course of which he has undergone many experiences. What with wet and cold, he contracted rheumatism and sciatica, which fairly doubled him up, and it began to look a serious matter for old Joe whether he would much longer be able to perform his duties, on which his good wife and himself depended for a livelihood, but as it happened a passer-by, who had for some nights noticed Old Joe's painful condition, presented him with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and told him to use it. Old Joe followed the advice given; he crawled home the next morning and bade his wife rub his aching back with the St. Jacobs Oil "a gentleman gave him," and undoubtedly his wife did rub, for when Old Joe went on duty at night he met his friend and benefactor, to whom he remarked: "Them oils you gave me, Guv'nor, did give me a doing; they wuz like pins and needles for a time, but look at me now," and Old Joe began to run and jump about like a young colt. All pain, stiffness and soreness had gone; he had been telling everybody he met what St. Jacobs Oil had done for him. Old Joe says now he has but one ambition in life, and that is to always be able to keep a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil by him, for he says there is nothing like it in the world.

St. Jacobs Oil serves the rich and the poor, high and low, the same way. It has conquered pain for fifty years, and it will do the same to the end of time. It has no equal, consequently no competitor; it has many cheap imitations, but simple facts like the above tell an honest tale with which nothing on earth can compete.

The Russian Fur Trade.
Most of the world's supply of furs comes from the Russian empire. The hunters of Russia and Siberia annually capture 3,000,000 ermines, 16,000,000 marmots and 25,000,000 squirrels.

San Francisco is the third commercial city in the United States.

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N.Y. 4

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S BROS., Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
Senator Fairbanks is urging an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to erect new Government buildings at Washington.
President Roosevelt directed the return to China of \$376,000, the value of silver bullion seized by American marines in Tien-Tsin.
President Roosevelt selected Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Adjutant-General Corbin and Rear-Admiral Evans as a national committee to look after Prince Henry during his stay in this country.
Captain L. J. Allen was retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral.
The Russian Ambassador talked with Secretary Hay on the subject of the difficulties between Russian and American sailors at New Chang, China.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.
At Manila breakdowns of Government employes from overwork will probably result in a Saturday half-holiday being granted.
Senor Gomez, President of the town of P. sig, Province of Manila, was arrested on the charge of appropriating municipal taxes to his personal use.
The Hong Kong junta gave the insurgent chief Lukban, in Samar, permission to surrender.
Porto Rico offered land to the Navy Department for a naval station.
United States Senator Hoar introduced a resolution providing for a special committee to investigate affairs in the Philippines.

DOMESTIC.
John Howard Bryant, the only remaining brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, and himself a poet, politician and business man, died at his home in Princeton, Ill., aged ninety-four years.
General William J. Palmer donated \$50,000 cash and 100 acres to found a \$250,000 sanitarium at Colorado Springs, Col., for consumptives. A stock company is forming.
William Marshall Scribner, widely known as the author of penmanship copybooks, died at Chicago. His name as author, it is said, has appeared on 50,000,000 copybooks.

President Roosevelt made arrangements to visit the Charleston Exposition on February 12.
Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition voted against postponing the opening of the St. Louis World's Fair until 1904.
Sheriff Frank Smith and his deputy, George Beck, were killed by highwaymen in the vicinity of Anadarko, Oklahoma Territory.
The body of Sturgis F. Jones, a lawyer, and former Mayor of Roanoke, Va., was found in the river at Huntington, W. Va., a case of suicide.
Ambassador Choate sailed from New York City for England.

A big strike of gas was made near Miles, Berrien County, Ind.
The Census Bureau shows the gross income of the 37,715 farms in Massachusetts for 1900 to have been \$34,033,564.
George H. Phillips, the "ex-Corn King," of Chicago, was again financially embarrassed, and his deals were closed out.
Judge Lacombe in the United States Court, at New York City, upheld the Percy-Gray law legalizing betting at racetracks, but not in poolrooms.
Ill and alone, Mrs. Marie Cristal, aged seventy-two years, was burned to death at her home in Marienette, Wis.
A year in jail and a fine of \$1000 each was the sentence given at Helena, Mont., to Samuel Garvin and Robert E. Lee, cattlemen, convicted of theft.
After fatally shooting his wife and her sister, Edward Cheney, of Galesburg, Ill., killed himself.
Forest fires have raged in the Tushkamp district of Indian Territory.
It was unofficially reported that the United States Steel Corporation had bought the Fox works, at Joliet, Ill.
The postoffice and contents at Chickamauga, Ga., were destroyed by fire.

FOREIGN.
The duelling controversy in Germany was renewed by the Von Benningsen-Falkenhagen affair.
Property owners at St. Croix, D. W. L., objected to the sale of the island to the United States.
Revolutionists gained two victories over the Government troops in the State of Carobobo, Venezuela.
A British Parliamentary bluebook states that in the month of December there were 117,017 whites in the concentration camps in South Africa. The total number of deaths in the month was 2380.
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Le Guay Geary was appointed Governor of the Bermudas.
Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, announced in the House that if Colonel Arthur Lynch, Member-elect from Galway, landed in England he would be arrested immediately.
Count Cahon d'Anvers, the young millionaire, who recently deserted from the French army and fled to Spain, was officially declared a deserter. He will shortly be tried by a court-martial and condemned in default, in which case his fortune will be sequestered by the State.
News from South Africa continues to be favorable to the British forces.
Negotiations regarding the amalgamation of iron and steel industries in England are being carried on.

Dogs Fool the Alligators.
According to a French naturalist who has just returned from Madagascar the dogs of that country furnish a remarkable proof of canine sagacity.
"There are many packs of dogs on the island of Madagascar," he says, "and they all wander at large whenever they please. They have bitter enemies, however, in the alligators, for the latter do not hesitate to devour any stragglers that they can catch in the marshes or streams. Knowing this the dogs have devised an effective method of avoiding such peril. Whenever they want to cross a river in which they know alligators are lying in wait for them, they gather close together on the bank and then begin to bark as loud as they can. The alligators, attracted by the noise, hasten from all sides, and, thrusting their ugly jaws above the water, seem to invite the dogs to come down to be eaten. The latter, however, have no intention of terminating their existence in this manner. On the contrary, as soon as they are sure that all the alligators in the river are in front of them, they quietly gallop down the bank for about 300 yards and then swim across in perfect safety. The alligators try hard to overtake them, but are always too late."

The skin of the Canadian black bear brings from \$15 to \$50.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20th.—For many years Garfield Tea, The Herb Cure, has been earning a reputation that is rare—it is *universally* praised! This remedy presents unusual attractions to those in search of health; it is made of herbs that cure in Nature's way—by removing the cause of disease; it is pure; it cleanses the system, purifies the blood and establishes a perfect action of the digestive organs; it is equally good for young and old.

Experiments have demonstrated that doors of wood covered with tin resist fire better than those made of iron.

Many School Children Are Sickly.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

At the Italian restaurants a small dish of Parmesan or grated cheese is put on the table with the soup tureen.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Youth strews flowers before beauty, old age throws itself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Numbers of men like to lean on other men.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A miser's face is like a bank note, every line of it means money.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

The United States produces about four-fifths of the total of corn reported for the whole world.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

If you write thirty words a minute your pen is traveling at the rate of 300 yards an hour.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Nothing makes a woman quite so mad as to be told that some other woman is sorry for her husband.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.
A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.
We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.
A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."
Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.
No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 5 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE SUNNY SOUTH

Atlanta, Ga., WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1901

Fifty Cents a Year—Less Than a Penny a Number.

THE SOUTH'S LITERARY WEEKLY

Published at Atlanta, Ga.—Circulation Over 50,000.

The SUNNY SOUTH is the Great Literary Weekly of the South. It is devoted to Literature, Romance, Fact and Fiction, and gives the best of all that is current in its field. Among its contributors the most noted southern writers appear—Joel Chandler Harris, Harry Stillwell Edwards and others of growing fame. Serial stories from Anthony Hope, Maurice Thompson, Sidney R. Crockett, Mrs. George Corbett and Arthur W. Marchmont have appeared, and others are in waiting from the pen of authors of national note. A short story contest brought out nearly five hundred splendid short stories, all worthy a place in **The SUNNY SOUTH'S** readable columns. Other contests are contemplated that will successfully exploit the ripening field of talent that only needs such fostering to illustrate the wealth that is shy to assert itself.

The SUNNY SOUTH teems with the life of the great south. The genial sunshine warms everything into activity, and the season is never cold enough to check the hand of industry. The paper comes fragrant with the breath of the magnolia and pine; and gives out the very air of the orange, palm and bay. The beauty and pathos, the romance and mystery of the land where the corn stores up the golden sunshine and the cotton whiten in the moonlight, will be given in the well-filled columns of this fascinating weekly.

The subscription price is **Only Fifty Cents** a year, alike to all persons, agents, newspapers, postmasters and every one else. Clubs of five, accompanied by the full \$2.50, entitle the club raiser to the paper one year gratis.

Send on a Postal Card the names of six of your neighbors who would appreciate the opportunity to read a copy of **The Sunny South**, and one sample will be mailed free. You can get your club of five out of these very people.

The SUNNY SOUTH enters over 50,000 American homes now; and during 1902 is sure to be welcomed in fully as many more homes, as the great weekly feast of good things, the Southern Literary Weekly, whose columns for 1902 will be the most readable of all the papers that come to you.

Address All Communications to
The SUNNY SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga.

The Distinctive Value

of Syrup of Figs is due to its pleasant form and perfect freedom from every objectionable quality or substance and to the fact that it acts gently and truly as a laxative, without in any way disturbing the natural functions. The requisite knowledge of what a laxative should be and of the best means for its production enable the California Fig Syrup Co. to supply the general demand for a laxative, simple and wholesome in its nature and truly beneficial in its effects; a laxative which acts pleasantly and leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition and which does not weaken them.

To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value and Syrup of Figs possesses this great advantage over all other remedies, that it does not weaken the organs on which it acts and therefore it promotes a healthful condition of the bowels and assists one in forming regular habits. Among its many excellent qualities may be mentioned its perfect safety, in all cases requiring a laxative, even for the babe, or its mother, the maiden, or the wife, the invalid, or the robust man.

Syrup of Figs is well known to be a combination of the laxative principles of plants, which act most beneficially, with pleasant aromatic liquids and the juice of figs, agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellence of the combination, but also to the original method of manufacture which ensures perfect purity and uniformity of product and it is therefore all important, in buying, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal. Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Joseph Melcher is very sick.
Mrs. Bell Steel is on the sick list.
Dorris Roland and sister, of Saxton, are visiting friends near Calvin.
Mrs. Sarah Steel and daughter, Sallie, visited friends in Cassville over Sabbath.
Isaac Barnett, of Todd, spent Saturday night and Sunday with his best girl near Calvin.

William Melcher and wife, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents near Calvin.

Mrs. Gerty Stapleton, of Huntingdon, who has been visiting her parents, returned home Tuesday.

J. M. Stever met with a serious accident last week. He was helping to move a steam saw mill when the smoke stack fell down and struck him, fracturing four of his ribs and injuring his back so that he is confined to his bed.

Herbert Bowman was hauling switch timber across the mountain to Mapleton and owing to the icy condition of the road his team and wagon went over the bank and in jumping from the load Mr. B. sprained his ankle very badly.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Wm. McNerland and D. F. Crotley are the principal tie haulers at present.

Steady cold weather prevails and the roads are smoothing down considerably.

Constable Henry Monihen was around last week paying forest fire fighters for last spring's work.

Parties who have ice houses have a good opportunity now to fill them with nice, solid ice a foot thick.

Wesley Hanawalt and family returned to Huntingdon on the 14th inst. on his way back to Seamor, Somerset county.

George Sleeman, Lewis M. Haggerty and S. B. Green, as surveyor, commissioners appointed by December court to divide Warriorsmark township into two or more election districts, located a division line last week and divided the township into two districts, making north and south Warriorsmark districts for the convenience of the voters.

LATTA GROVE.

Mike Lynn is hauling paper wood.

O. M. Stever is hauling railroad ties.

M. S. Bowman is running J. D. Quarry's sawmill.

The thermometer registered zero last Friday morning.

Ora Quarry has packed 100 bunches of staves in 7½ hours.

John Kelley, of Hill valley, who is working on Wagner's lower stove mill, had his thumb and one finger cut off his right hand with the bolter saw.

Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Does this car go as far as One Minute Street? asked a passenger on a Market Street trolley. Never heard of it, replied the conductor. Well, then, Sixty-second Street, smiled the passenger. And the conductor coughed and said, That's hour terminus.

Children Especially Liable.

Burns, bruises and cuts are extremely painful and if neglected often result in blood poisoning. Children are especially liable to such mishaps because not so careful. As a remedy DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled. Draws out the fire, stops the pain, soon heals the wound. Beware of counterfeits. Sure cure for piles. "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured my baby of eczema after two p. of us gave her up," writes James Mock, 2, Webster, Ind. "The sores were so bad she could not dress a day." J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

And do you know why, Bobby, said the minister who was dining with the family, your mamma doesn't want you to have a second piece of pie? Yes, sir, replied Bobby, I heard her tell sister there would be enough left for to-morrow if you didn't take any.

Barber: I don't get much of a living by barbering, sir.

Customer (being tortured): You ought to, you scrape hard enough for it.

Civil Government.

Pennsylvania School Journal.

Two branches were added by the last Legislature to the list of requirements for a teacher's certificate, namely, Civil Government and Algebra. The act reads as follows:

* That after the first Monday of June, one thousand nine hundred and two (1902), no teacher in this Commonwealth shall receive from a county, city or borough superintendent a certificate as a teacher who has not a fair knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, geography, English grammar, mental and written arithmetic, history of the United States, the theory of teaching, and government, including State, local and elementary algebra; nor shall such certificate be given to any person who is in the habit of using, as a beverage, any intoxicating drinks, or habitually takes opium; and all certificates given to teachers shall set forth the branches in which those holding them have been found proficient, and indicate by suitable marks the degree of that proficiency.

For the aid and convenience of teachers who wish to be more familiar with the Constitution of the United States, we give the following brief but complete summary, for which, in this form, we are indebted to the American Book Company. It is all sure ground, and carefully arranged. Good text-books, one or more, will be needed for explanation and further detail.

I. THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A. The Senate.

1. Number. Two Senators from each State.
2. Elected. By the State Legislatures.
3. Term. Six years; one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.
4. Eligibility. Citizen of the United States nine years; resident of the State; minimum age, thirty years.
5. Salary. Fixed by law at \$5,000 per year.
6. President of the Senate.—The Vice President.
7. Powers of the Senate:
 - a. Confirms or rejects nominations of the President.
 - b. Ratifies or rejects treaties with Foreign Powers.
 - c. Elects President pro tempore of the Senate, and its other officers.
 - d. Elects Vice President of the United States if regular election fails.
 - e. Acts as a Court for the Trial of Impeachments.

B. The House of Representatives.

1. Number. Three hundred and fifty-seven members, according to the present apportionment.
 2. Elected. By the voters of the Congressional Districts.
 3. Term. Two years—the entire House being elected every two years.
 4. Eligibility. Citizen of the United States seven years; resident of the State; minimum age, twenty-five years.
 5. Salary. Fixed by law at \$5,000 per year; the Speaker, \$8,000 per year.
 6. Powers of the House of Representatives:
 - a. Elects its Speaker (presiding officer) and its other officers.
 - b. Elects President of the United States if regular election fails.
 - c. Prosecutes impeachments before the Senate.
 - d. Originates all bills for raising revenue.
- C. The Congress (consisting of both the Senate and the House of Representatives as co-ordinate bodies).
1. Duration. The term of each Congress is for two years, commencing March 4th of the odd years.
 2. Regular Sessions. Annual, beginning the first Monday in December.
 3. Special Sessions. At the call of the President.
 4. Membership. Each House is the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members.
 5. Congress has general powers of legislation:
 - a. To provide for the raising and disbursement of revenue.
 - b. To borrow money; to coin money and to regulate its value, and to fix the standard of weights and measures.
 - c. To regulate foreign and inter-state commerce.
 - d. To declare war, and to maintain an army and navy.
 - e. To establish post offices and post roads.
 - f. To enact patents and copyright laws.
 - g. To enact uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws.
 - h. To provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.
 - i. To establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court.
 - j. To provide for organizing and calling out the militia.
 - k. To admit new States into the Union.
 - l. To provide for the government of the Territories.
 - m. To exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, public lands, public buildings, forts, and navy yards.
 - n. To enact all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.

II. THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A. The President.

1. How Elected. The several steps in the election of the President are:
 - a. State Electors are chosen at a general election held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November of every fourth year; the number of Electors of each State being equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress.
 - b. The Electors meet in their respective States on the second Monday in January following their election, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President; and at the same time make certificates of their vote and transmit the same to the President and Vice President.
 - c. The Senate and House of Representatives meet together on the second Wednesday of February next ensuing, and count the votes of the State Electors, when, if there is an election, the President of the Senate declares who is elected President and Vice President.
 - d. In case there is no choice by the State Electors, the President is elected by the House of Representatives from the three candidates who received the most electoral votes for President; in which election the vote is taken by States, each State having but one vote and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice.
2. Term of Office. Four years.
3. Eligibility. A natural born citizen; resident of the United States fourteen years; minimum age, thirty-five years.
4. Salary. Fixed by law at \$50,000 per year.
5. Powers and Duties of the President:
 - a. Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.
 - b. Communicates with Congress by message.
 - c. Approves or disapproves Acts of Congress.
 - d. Makes treaties with advice and consent of the Senate.
 - e. Appoints Public Officers with the advice and consent of the Senate.
 - f. Commissions Public Officers of the United States.
 - g. Grants reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States.
6. The Vice President:
 - a. Elected by State Electors the same as the President; or
 - b. By the Senate, in case there is no choice by the State Electors.
 - c. Term of Office—same as for the President.
 - d. Eligibility—same as required of the President.
 - e. Salary—fixed by law at \$5,000 per year.
7. The Presidential Succession. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability:
 - a. Of the President, the Vice President takes the President's place.
 - b. Of both President and Vice President, the heads of the Executive Departments succeed to the Presidency in the order in which the Executive Departments are named below; but such officer must be constitutionally eligible to the Presidency, and not under impeachment.

B. The Executive Departments.

1. Department of State. Has charge of foreign affairs.
2. Treasury Department. Has charge of fiscal

3. Department of War. Has charge of the Army and military affairs.
 4. Department of Justice. Has charge of the legal affairs of the Government.
 5. Post Office Department. Has charge of postal affairs.
 6. Navy Department. Has charge of the Navy and naval affairs.
 7. Department of the Interior. Has charge of domestic affairs, including public lands, pensions, patents, Bureau of Education, etc.
 8. Department of Agriculture. Has charge of agricultural affairs, including Weather Bureau, etc.
- C. The Cabinet.

1. Composed of the Heads of the Executive Departments.
2. Appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
3. Salary. Fixed by law at \$8,000 per year for each member of the Cabinet.

D. The President and Legislation.

1. Acts of Congress become laws:
 - a. When signed (approved) by the President; or
 - b. By his failure to make objections in writing (veto) within ten days after any act is submitted to him, unless Congress by adjournment within that time prevents its return; but
2. Congress has power to pass a law over the President's veto by a vote of two-thirds of each House.

III. THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A. Judges of the United States Courts.

1. Appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
2. Tenure of Office. During life or good behavior; but may retire on full salary after reaching the age of seventy years and after ten years' service on the bench.
3. Removable. By impeachment before, and conviction by the Senate.

B. The Supreme Court of the United States.

1. Members. A Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.
2. Salaries. Chief Justice, \$10,500; Associate Justices, each \$10,000.
3. Terms of Court. One each year, beginning on the second Monday in October.
4. Original Jurisdiction:
 - a. In all cases affecting Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls.
 - b. In all cases in which a State is a party.
5. Appellate Jurisdiction. In cases of law and equity where the inferior Courts have original jurisdiction, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress has made.
6. The Chief Justice. Presides over the Senate when it sits as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President.

C. Inferior Courts.

1. Jurisdiction:
 - a. In cases between citizens of different States.
 - b. In cases in which the United States is a party.
 - c. In cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.
 - d. In trials for crimes against the United States; but the trial of crimes must be by jury, and must be held in the State where the crime was committed.
2. Appeals to the Supreme Court may be had in all cases in law and equity, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress has made.
3. Kinds of Inferior Courts:
 - a. United States Circuit Courts of Appeals.
 - i. Organized in 1891 to relieve the United States Supreme Court in Appellate Cases.
 - b. Number: One in each Judicial Circuit.
 - c. Members. Three judges selected from the Circuit or District Courts.
 - b. United States District Courts.
 - i. Number of Circuits. Nine.
 - b. Number of Judges. Each Circuit has three Circuit Judges, except two, which have two Circuit Judges each. A Justice of the Supreme Court is also assigned to each Circuit.
 - c. Salary of Circuit Judges. Fixed by law at \$6,000 per year.
 - c. United States District Courts:
 - i. Number of Districts. One or more in each State. At present (1900) there are sixty-nine Judicial Districts.
 - b. Salary of District Judge. Fixed by law at \$5,000 per year.
 - d. United States Court of Claims:
 - i. Jurisdiction. Claims against the United States, including all claims which may be referred to it by Congress.
 - b. Members. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.
 - c. Salaries. Fixed by law at \$5,000 per year.
4. In addition to the above named Courts, Congress has established courts of local jurisdiction in the District of Columbia and in the several Territories of the United States, viz:
 - a. Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: One Chief Justice and five Associate Judges.
 - b. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia: One Chief Justice and three Associate Justices.
 - c. United States Courts in Organized Territories: One Chief Justice and one or more Associate Judges appointed by the President for four years.
 - d. United States Courts in the Indian Territory: Consisting of four Judges, one for each Judicial District.
 - e. United States Courts (Special) in Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Political Announcement.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. H. CHILCOTE.

Orbisonia, Pa.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1902.

FIRST WEEK, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

James F. Magill vs. J. Murray Africa.

F. D. Young vs. A. R. McCarthy and E. S. McCarthy.

Nellie Jolliff vs. Cloyd Robley and Herbert Warfel, lately doing business as The Huntingdon Star Laundry.

William Norris vs. John Hommon and B. S. Rumberger.

Geo. E. Mentzer vs. Wm. Johnson, owner, Walker Johnson, contractor.

John Snyder and John Boggs vs. Edward Duff.

James F. Flasher vs. The Harbison and Walker Co.

F. W. Lupfer, by his next friend, Theo. C. Jackson, vs. F. O. Hortig.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Jacob B. Shuman vs. George M. Green.

Laura McGregor vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Mary E. Jones and Elmer A. Hudson, Admrs. of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased, vs. Harrison Jones.

Harrison Jones vs. Mary E. Jones and Dr. E. A. Hudson, Admrs. of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased.

Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith et al. vs. Andrew Gamble.

Rev. I. N. W. Irvine vs. Emma D. Elliott, Rev. Ethelbert Talbot and Alexander Elliott.

Samuel S. Smith et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Sarah E. Briggs vs. East Broad Top Railroad Company.

Chicago Building and Manufacturing Co. vs. Guy Myton.

Eliza H. Green vs. Geo. W. Simpson.

Mary M. Mattern vs. John B. Mattern, Jacob G. Mattern, David Mattern and Miles Mattern.

Patrick Shee vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed nisi on February 5, 1902. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 7, 1902.

1. BROWN. Inventory of the personal property and real estate of Methvan Brown, late of Springfield township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sadie C. Brown.
2. KNOBE. Inventory of the personal property of Dr. George E. Knobe, late of Marklesburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Howard Knobe.
3. JEFFRIES. Inventory of the personal property of C. C. Jeffries, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Rettie Jeffries.

Office of Clerk O. C., B. F. GODARD,
Jan. 6, 1902. Clerk Orphans' Court.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to make distribution of balance in hands of A. W. Swope, Esq., administrator of the estate of A. Jackson White, late of Union township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1902, at one o'clock in the afternoon when and where all persons interested in said distribution or having claims against the said estate will present their respective claims or be forever debarred from participating in said fund.

CHAS. C. BREWSTER,
Auditor.
Huntingdon, Pa.,
Dec. 31, 1901. 1-1-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to make distribution of balance in hands of A. W. Swope, Esq., administrator of the estate of Benjamin Query, late of Union township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Thursday, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon when and where all persons interested in said distribution or having claims against the said estate will present their respective claims or be forever debarred from participating in said fund.

CHAS. C. BREWSTER,
Auditor.
Huntingdon, Pa.,
December 31, 1901. 1-1-4t

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-1f

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago

The \$1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

W. H. SPANGLER, J. L. HOUCK.

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store,
Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, matings, etc. All kinds of repairing and re-painting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co.,
Mount Union, Pa.



It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter

Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and fells. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

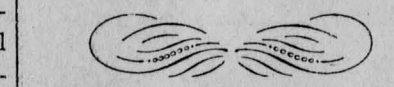
Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.



THE "ITEM"

\$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 22, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
Harrisburg	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville	.....	.....	8.12	11.59	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	5.18	.....
Duncannon	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	5.34	.....
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	5.62	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	9.14	12.45	.....	6.11
Thompsonstown	.....	.....	9.25	12.53	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown	4.40	10.14	1.30	.....	4.37	7.07
McVeytown	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	5.17	7.50
Mount Union	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	5.24	8.02
Huntingdon	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6.07	11.47	2.43	.....	5.53	8.33
Birmingham	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	6.0	8.56
Tyrone	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50

	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	11.15	11.55	12.27	11.59	.....	.....
Mapleton	11.37	12.17	12.59	12.31	.....	.....
Mifflin	11.59	12.39	13.21	12.53	.....	.....
Huntingdon	12.21	13.01	13.43	13.15	.....	.....
Pittsburg	12.43	13.23	14.05	13.37	.....	.....

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y	D'y
Pittsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.37	12.03	2.35	6.22	9.33
Birmingham	5.23	7.48	12.07	2.40	6.32	9.38
Petersburg	5.45	8.12	.....	3.03	6.56	.....
Huntingdon	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton	6.11	8.42	.....	3.35	7.24	.....
Mt. Union	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.21	8.53	.....	3.47	7.34	.....
McVeytown	6.37	9.10	1.14	4.08	7.51	.....
Lewistown	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal	7.22	9.56	.....	5.00	8.34	.....
Thompsonstown	7.37	10.11	.....	5.18	8.48	.....
Millersburg	7.46	10.20	.....	5.28	8.57	.....
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	.....
Duncannon	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	.....
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	.....
Rockville	8.38	11.12	.....	6.32	9.48	.....
Harrisburg	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.53 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 P. M., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 P. M., Philadelphia 5.47 P. M., New York 8.08 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:—

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M. and 2.50 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

	NORTH.		SOUTH.
No. 7	Irreg.	No. 8	Irreg.

	Irreg.	No. 10	Irreg.	No. 11	Irreg.
P. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.00	12.50	6.00	.....	11.19	6.36
5.10	1.02	6.12	.....	11.04	6.24
5.22	1.14	6.29	.....	10.49	6.12
5.42	1.42	6.57	.....	10.19	5.42
5.50	1.50	7.05	.....	10.10	5.21
6.02	2.03	7.17	.....	9.57	5.07
6.14	2.18	7.32	.....	9.45	4.44
	2.35	7.47	.....	9.25	4.29
	2.44	7.57	.....	9.16	4.21
	3.06	8.20	.....	9.00	4.06

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Sallito 8.35, Three Springs 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 A. M.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Sallito 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 P. M.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Sallito 2.57, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 P. M.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Sallito 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

	WEST.		EAST.
No. 12	Irreg.	No. 10	Irreg.

	Irreg.	No. 10	Irreg.	No. 11	Irreg.
P. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.50	7.20	.....	6.25	4.55	.....
5.43	7.13	.....	6.32	5.02	.....
5.35	7.05	.....	6.40	5.10	.....
5.31	7.01	.....	6.44	5.14	.....
5.25	6.55	.....	6.50	5.20	.....

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

List of Jurors for February Court.

GRAND JURORS, 1st MONDAY, 3rd DAY.

Anderson W H, farmer, Tod Bagshaw D S, teacher, Juniata Beaver W S, farmer, Penn Campbell John M, farmer, Dublin Chilcoat W M, mechanic, Rockhill Coder R L, farmer, Union Crotsley Wesley, farmer, Hopewell Faust John E, tanner, Mt Union Fogle David V, farmer, Dublin Hutchison George, butcher, Alexandria Jamison Wm, laborer, Mt Union Leonard Samuel, railroad, Huntingdon Love E J, teacher, Tell Miller B F, farmer, Shirley Miller R K, printer, Huntingdon Morrison John, farmer, Miller Myers R, M D, Huntingdon Norris Howard, sawyer, Cromwell Reader David, farmer, Tell Royer L C, agent, Huntingdon States D Harvey, blacksmith, Walker Stever Henry, guard, Smithfield Swartz Daniel, farmer, Clay Taylor Miles, farmer, Henderson

PETIT JURORS, 1st MONDAY, 3rd DAY.

Bergant J L, farmer, Henderson Bowser James, farmer, Brady Borst Wilson, fence-maker, Logan Corbin Francis, farmer, Morris Curfman Isaiah, farmer, Oneida Diyen W H, laborer, Dublin Evans C W, farmer, Springfield Erb J F, minister, Orbisonia Geist McClellan, farmer, Warriorsmark Goshorn George, farmer, Tell Galbraith Hugh, laborer, Rockhill Herneane Geo, broom-maker, Huntingdon Hemphill John, farmer, Henderson Henderson E C, farmer, Smithfield Houck W G, farmer, Tod Houck J L, merchant, Cassville Houck Scott, miner, Carbon Hudson Ephrirm, farmer, Three Springs Isenberg J G, carpenter, Mount Union Irvin D W, principal, Rockhill Irvin W H, farmer, Franklin Jones S P, farmer, Tell Jones H D, laborer, Mount Union Kelley John, farmer, Dublin Kyle David, farmer, Barree Kidley Richard, railroad, Rockhill Lightner W B, laborer, Logan Logan L L, manager, Carbon Locke H R, merchant, Springfield Massey I D, clerk, Huntingdon McCamant Marvin, clerk, Huntingdon Middaugh H B, printer, Orbisonia Myton Geo S, farmer, Barree Nail L L, railroad, Huntingdon Neff Wm, farmer, Warriorsmark Park Joseph, farmer, Clay Rohrer Chas, teacher, Shirley Rutter W S, laborer, Orbisonia Seeds R S, farmer, Warriorsmark Shade Wm, farmer, Dublin Stitt B F, farmer, Dublin Simms Wm, gent, Brady Shaver O Z, editor, Mount Union Snyder Geo, farmer, Dublin Steel A G, carpenter, Huntingdon Tyson Andrew, farmer, Porter Wilson James A, farmer, Logan Wray John, farmer, Tell

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2nd MONDAY, 10th DAY.

Baker Frank, foreman, Spruce Creek Barnes Robert, laborer, Mount Union Black F R, farmer, Clay Bresler Samuel, laborer, Warriorsmark Brooks Richard, blacksmith, Franklin Brown Wm, laborer, Franklin Brumbaugh Woods, miner, Jackson Copenhaver O S, farmer, Shirley Everhart John, farmer, Franklin Garner Elmer, farmer, Penn Gehrett Adam, wagon-maker, Cass Goshorn David, farmer, Tell Heck D B, gent, Three Springs Huey Edward, farmer, Brady Latherow William, laborer, Shirley Lewis John D, gent, Broad Top City McCarthy Rufus, merchant, Huntingdon McAlevy Geo M, guard, Huntingdon Morgan Theodore, farmer, Shirley Miller J O, farmer, West Mansel Henry, laborer, Jackson Mears Wellington, clerk, Hopewell Myers Edward, clerk, Huntingdon Nolder Henry S, farmer, Logan Porter James A, farmer, Logan Parks James, farmer, Juniata Reynolds H P, gent, Tod Sauerman David, railroad, Henderson Snyers W H, miner, Clay Stouffer Isaac, farmer, Porter Trimble Chas, farmer, Warriorsmark Wagner C B, railroad, Shirley Weble Harry, barber, Alexandria Wian W C, cigar maker, Huntingdon Winter Samuel, farmer, Porter Woolheater Jeff, foreman, Huntingdon

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by special train on February 4.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, \$50; Philadelphia, \$48.00; Harrisburg, \$53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-15-2t

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-five Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-Conducted Tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 11 by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America, embracing a great part of Mexico, the beautiful coast resorts of California, and on the return journey from California, the Grand Canon of Arizona, one of the great wonders of the country. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico and nineteen in California. The Mexico and California Special, to be used over the entire trip, will be composed of the highest grade Pullman Parlor Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, Compartment and Observation cars, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Round-trip rate, covering all necessary expenses during the entire trip, \$575 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg, and \$570 from Pittsburg. For the tour of Mexico only the rate will be \$350, and for California only, which will leave February 25, \$375. For itinerary and full information, apply to ticket agents, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-15-2t

Child Worth Millions.

"My child is worth millions to me," says Mrs. Mary Bird, of Harrisburg, Pa., "yet I would have lost her by croup had I not purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." One Minute Cough Cure is sure cure for coughs, croup and throat and lung troubles. An absolutely safe cough cure which acts immediately. The youngest child can take it with entire safety. The little ones like the taste and remember how often it helped them. Every family should have a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure handy. At this season especially it may be needed suddenly. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

A Profitable Investment.

"I was troubled for about seven years with my stomach and in bed half my time," says E. Demick, Somerville, Ind. "I spent about \$1,000 and never could get anything to help me until I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have taken a few bottles and am entirely well." You don't live by what you eat, but by what you digest and assimilate. If your stomach doesn't digest your food you are really starving. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does the stomach's work by digesting the food. You don't have to diet. Eat all you can. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures all stomach troubles. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

A Continual Struggle.

Life is a wrestle. The contestants are inherited tendencies and our ideals. We must not weaken, but so overcome that the inherited tendencies shall prove a blessing and not a curse. We must direct our past into the mold of the present.—American Hebrew.

Don't Live Together.

Constipation and health never go together. DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote easy action of the bowels without distress. "I have been troubled with costiveness nine years," says J. O. Greene, Depauw, Ind. I have tried many remedies but Little Early Risers give best results." J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice

is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 5, 1902, and absolutely February 11, 1902.

1. PORTER. First and final account of E. R. Baldrige, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Maria Porter, late of Alexandria borough, deceased.
2. BUCHER. Account of D. W. Bucher, administrator of Ella M. Bucher, late of the township of Shirley, deceased, with distribution annexed.
3. RUPERT. Account of Joseph Ruggles, administrator of John T. Rupert, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
4. HOLLER. First and final account of Richard W. Williamson, administrator of the estate of Philip Holler, late of the township of Brady, deceased.
5. LAIRD. Third and final account of Howard Laird and Alfred Laird, administrators of the estate of Robert A. Laird, late of the township of Porter, deceased, with distribution annexed.
6. MYERLY. First and final account of Isaac Dell, administrator of Lewis Myerly, late of Cass township, deceased.
7. POSTEN. First and final account of H. H. Swope, administrator of William Posten, late of Union township, deceased.
8. DONELSON. First and final account of George B. Donelson, administrator and trustee to sell real estate of Andrew B. Donelson, late of Carbon township, deceased.
9. SWOOPE. First and final account of John Brewster, executor of the last will and testament of Henry J. Swoope, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
10. ASHMAN. Second and final account of Herbert H. Ashman, administrator of Richard Ashman, late of the borough of Three Springs, deceased, with distribution annexed.
11. CUNNINGHAM. First and final account of Fanny B. Cunningham, executrix of the last will and testament of Sarah A. Cunningham, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
12. HORTON. First and final account of Amos Evans, administrator of the estate of Amos Horton, late of Tod township, deceased.
13. LAIRD. First and final account of Mary E. Laird, executrix of Elizabeth Laird, late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
14. CONRAD. First and final account of Thomas S. Johnston, guardian of Charles Conrad, minor child of William P. Conrad, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

Register's office, B. F. GODARD, Jan. 7, 1902. Register.

Stock Taking Time.

These last days of January we devote to casting up accounts. Some of the greatest of the store's assets cannot be figured in dollars and cents, but are its most valued possessions.

Twenty-two years and more of honorable dealing in this place, give to the store a reputation that is being strengthened each year. Added years give added experience, and we feel that we know the needs and wants of our people better than ever. Every special effort of the store meets with a generous response by the buying public.

For next year's business we have been laying plans and adopting methods which we hope will but increase the store's popularity and its field of service.

If you know things that would improve our service tell us of them. If you are not a friend to the store we think it will pay you to test its claims.

Our lines are bought at prices as low as can be had and with more care than is usually given. Our expenses are as light as is consistent with the requirements of the business; every available discount for cash is taken; the stock is kept clean and fresh by means of special sales; the newest ideas come to us at once; we buy no seconds; these among other advantages make this store a most desirable place to shop.

While our goods are shown with courtesy, and the business is pushed with vigor, customers are not urged to buy, and visitors are always welcome.

COAT REDUCTIONS have been making the business lively in that department. Every reduction has been heavy enough to make itself of interest to anyone needing a coat. They are all new except where we mention it and are the best styles and values of the season. All you need to do is to select the garment and we make the price to suit you.

Ladies' Elegant Black 27-inch coats were \$12.50 now \$10.00

Ladies' Elegant Black 27-inch coats were \$10.00 now \$8.00

Ladies' Beautiful Black Automobiles, 38 to 42 inches, were \$20 are now \$15

Some that were \$22 are now \$18; \$15 are now \$12; \$10 are now \$8

LADIES' CASTOR AND TAN 27-INCH COATS.

A few blues and reds—were \$13.50 now \$10; \$12.50 now \$10; \$10 now \$8

A few light Tan Coats were \$20 now \$10; \$12.50 now \$9; \$10 now \$8

Equally heavy reductions have been made among the children's coats.

Every garment is new (some within a month) and you cannot afford to miss these money-saving prices.

A FEW CHILDREN'S COATS—Elegant school coats for coldest weather are heavily reduced from \$7 and \$7.50 to \$3 and \$3.50, and from \$2 to \$1.

A few Children's and Ladies' Golf Capes have been marked at about half price; some less than half.

Throughout the stock we are offering special prices on desirable merchandise, Do not forget the special sales that will come in February!

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still

have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means

selling old things to people who want new things. We keep

from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW

GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle

shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - - 5c per pound

Finest Rolled Oats - - - 3 lb for 10 cents

Fancy California Prunes - - - 5c per pound

Rio Roasted Coffee - - - 14c per pound

Corn Starch - - - 3 lb for 10 cents

Canned Goods - - - 4 cans for 25c and upwards

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

King Edward Reads His Speech in the House of Lords.

ROYALTY IN BRILLIANT ARRAY

Reassembling of the Lords and Commons the Occasion of a Show of Jewels, Ermine and Gay Dresses—Humanity of the British Troops Warmly Commended by the King.

London.—King Edward opened Parliament with a ceremonial in all essential respects similar to that of February last. The procession to the House of Lords was of the same character as that witnessed on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of King Edward's reign, while within the Upper House were seen the same State pageantry, the same historic dresses and the same revival of ancient forms.

After robing, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered the House of Peers and occupied their thrones, beneath a canopy, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on either side of them. The other members of the royal family were seated on chairs at the foot of the steps leading to the throne.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph, having summoned the Speaker and the members of the House of Commons, His Majesty read the speech from the throne.

The speech was not an important utterance. It opened with a reference to the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"They were everywhere," said the King, "received with demonstrations of the liveliest affections, and I am convinced their presence served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigor of the empire is maintained."

"I regret," said His Majesty, "that the war in South Africa is not yet ended, though the course of the operations has been favorable to our arms, the area of war largely reduced and industries are being resumed in my new colonies. The necessity of relieving those of my troops who have most felt the strain of war has afforded me the opportunity of again availing myself of the loyal and patriotic offers of my colonies, and further contingents soon will reach South Africa from the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand."

Then came the following clause: "I have concluded with the President of the United States a treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an interoceanic canal, under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained, and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations."

The scene in the gilded chamber was brilliant. State officers, Ambassadors and Ministers, in handsome uniforms, and Peers and Peeresses, in various-colored robes, filled every nook.

The King, beneath his robe, wore a Field Marshal's uniform. The Queen's dress was of black velvet, surmounted by a robe, trimmed with ermine. The Peeresses all wore ostrich feathers in their hair, and were clad richly in evening robes of the most varied colors, white satin, however, predominating. The display of jewels was unusually dazzling.

The only departure from the extremely decorous character of the proceedings occurred when the King referred to the humanity of the British troops in South Africa, when Peers and Peeresses cheered heartily, to the evident satisfaction of His Majesty.

Guards Off for the Boer War.

London.—The brilliancy of the King's escort of Life Guards, whose bands kept constantly playing, was nothing to what occurred earlier in the day, when the guards' re-enforcements left their barracks enroute for South Africa. The guardsmen tramped through the dark streets of the metropolis at 6 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by an uproarious mob of civilian friends, singing songs to the accompaniment of the band. The songs and music, however, did not drown the crying of women, who clung to the necks and arms of almost every man of the contingent.

DROPPED FROM WEST POINT.

Many Third and Fourth Class Cadets Found Deficient.

West Point, N. Y.—The following cadets having been found deficient have been dropped from the United States Military Academy, thus creating vacancies from their respective districts: Third Class—John J. Murphy, New York; John C. French, Kansas; James McGould, at large; Boyd A. Hill, Illinois; George W. Nest, Tennessee; Donald G. Kimball, New Hampshire; Terry B. Maghee, Wyoming.

Fourth Class—Leonard S. Arnold, Arkansas; Ralph M. Code, New York; Edward S. Curtis, Missouri; George F. Fox, Pennsylvania; Lloyd R. Frendall, Wyoming; Rexford R. Gardener, Michigan; Herbert L. Hollister, Pennsylvania; William A. Howard, Michigan; William C. Kelly, Kentucky; Raymond A. Lanigan, New York; Robert J. McArdele, New York; Thomas F. Mulvey, Jr., New York; St. Clair Newburn, North Carolina; Lewis F. Schultz, New York; Thomas A. Smith, Nebraska; and Hewitt L. Wells, Michigan.

THE INDIANS MAY REVOLT

Aroused Over Order to Cut Off Hair and Let Paint Alone.

Son of Pierre, the Famous Scout, Prophesies Massacres if the Mandate is Enforced in the Northwest.

Minneapolis, Minn.—If the Government insists that the Indians in its charge shall cut off their long hair, abstain from use of paint and gaudy habiliments of savagery, the aborigines will, they say, dig up their hatchet and shed their blood in resisting so sudden a wiping out of their racial characteristics.

This is the opinion of J. B. Bottineau, son of Pierre, the famous historic Northwestern pioneer and scout. Bottineau is connected with the red race by ties of blood, and for many years has been attorney for the Turtle Mountain Chippewas. Minneapolis is his home, but much of his time is spent in Washington, D. C., caring for clients' business.

"I think the order of Commissioner Jones as reported in the press dispatches is the most arbitrary and most uncalled for that has been made in the Interior Department in many years," said Mr. Bottineau. "I firmly believe it will provoke a revolution if enforced. The white man has pushed the red man back from the land he formerly occupied and has penned him up on reservations, which are now being wrung from him by unscrupulous schemers without his even murmuring. The Indian knows how to fight. He's demonstrated that fact. He also knows when he is whipped. He realized the folly of fighting the whites long ago, but he still has fire in his veins."

"There's nothing more treasured by the Indian than his traditions, and the custom of adorning his body is about the only memory of ancestors that the white man has left him. He will fight to retain it. Only a few of the old stock cling to customs which Commissioners' orders have abolished. Younger generations are taking on the plain garb of civilization and are attending school. They are, however, in hearty accord with the sympathies of their fathers, and will fight with them."

The Minnesota Indians who paint themselves and wear long hair are probably in the minority. In the Dakotas and Montana, however, the Sioux, Crees and Blackfeet, being in larger bands, are less in contact with civilization and are extremely tenacious of customs. It will be difficult to enforce orders against forms of dress and personal adornment among them.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR SOLDIER.

Ten Years in Prison for Threatening to Kill the President.

Portland, Ore.—Frank Rakowsky, a soldier in the United States Army, was degraded at Fort Canby and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on Alcatraz Island, Cal. He had threatened to assassinate President Roosevelt.

A few days before Christmas he became intoxicated at Chinook, and while in a saloon made the following statement:

"President McKinley got what he deserved. My time of enlistment in the army will soon expire, and when it does I'll see that President Roosevelt gets the same dose that Czolgosz gave McKinley."

The sentence is dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement in the military prison at Alcatraz Island for a period of ten years.

VAN WORMER BOYS INDICTED.

Charged, With Harvey Bruce, With the Murder of Peter A. Hallenbeck.

Hudson, N. Y.—In the Supreme Court, with Judge D. Cady Herrick presiding, the Grand Jury brought in an indictment of murder in the first degree against Willis, Fred and Burton Van Wormer and Harvey Bruce for killing Peter A. Hallenbeck at Greenport on Christmas Eve.

Alonzo H. Farrar was assigned as counsel for Fred Van Wormer, and former Judge J. Rider Cady was named as counsel to Willis and Burton Van Wormer, and to act as general counsel in the case for George N. Daly, appointed as counsel for Harvey Bruce. The prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

After the indictments were handed in District Attorney Chace applied to Governor Odell for an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court for the trial of the accused. The Governor will convene the special session of the court the last week in March, with Justice Herrick presiding.

MORMON EXPLORERS GIVE UP.

South American Revolutions Too Numerous For Them.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Brigham Young Academy South American exploring expedition has been abandoned, and the members of the expedition have been requested to return.

The party, composed of students of the academy, headed by President Cluff, has spent many months in the Central and South American countries, examining the flora and fauna of regions hitherto practically unknown to science, and the members have made valuable discoveries. The war conditions of late, however, have so interfered with their work that the members have been forced to abandon all idea of finishing it, and will return to the United States.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Herr Krupp's income is by far the largest in Germany.

Charles M. Schwab has won and lost heavily at Monte Carlo.

King Edward's racing colors will be seen this year both on the turf and at sea.

William Fife, Sr., father of the designer of Shamrock I, died at Fairlie, Scotland.

Admiral Dewey has learned to fish near Palm Beach, Fla., and has been very successful.

The Earl of Dysart has offered \$50,000 to start a fund for a national opera house in London.

A large portrait of President Diaz has been given to President Roosevelt by the former's direction.

William Deering, head of the harvester concern at Chicago, which bears his name, has retired from active business.

According to a cablegram from Rome the Pope is enjoying excellent health, displaying marvellous lucidity of intellect and strength of memory.

John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, is the ranking Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in seniority of service. He was appointed in 1877.

Sir Redvers Buller, having just attained the age of sixty-two, has five years to serve as a general officer on the active list of the British Army.

Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, has given to the Province of Ontario, Canada, \$125,000 to be used for the erection of buildings, etc., for the use of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the philanthropist, of Chicago, has issued an ultimatum to the eight colleges that expect to share in his bounty of \$400,000. In it he says the beneficiaries will have until January 1, 1903, to pay their pledges. If the colleges cannot qualify then the institutions will not get a cent from him.

LABOR WORLD.

Electrical workers in Newark, N. J., have struck for \$3.50 a day.

Fifteen hundred employees of the low-grade paper mills at Appleton, Wis., have struck.

A special commission has been appointed in France to codify the laws concerning working-class legislation.

A general organizer for the Federation of Labor has been warned to cease organizing the negroes of Meriden, Miss., into labor unions.

According to reliable statistics the open warfare between capital and labor during the years from January 1, 1881, to June 30, 1894, cost more than \$285,000,000.

The difficulty between the Boston Master Teamsters and their drivers has been settled and a strike averted. It is a victory for the men and will mean an increase of at least \$1,000,000 a year in wages.

Men in the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Anderson, Ind., have received notice of a reduction in wages among the employees of from sixteen and two-thirds cents to fifteen cents an hour.

The eight-hour law in Kansas has been sustained in a decision by the State Supreme Court in the case against W. W. Atkin, a street paving contractor, who worked his men more hours than the law fixed.

Twenty-six Japanese mechanics, who have been working at the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, Cal., filling the places of some of the American ironworkers, who are on strike for a shorter workday, have been called out and have stopped work.

The eight-hour limit was first fixed by a Massachusetts town in 1792. The trustees of Portbridgeville, now called Peru, voted \$150 for repairing highways, "to be worked out two-thirds in June, at 3s. 6d. per day, and the other third in September at 3s. a day; eight hours in a day to be deemed a day's work."

SPORTING BRIEVITIES.

King Edward's yacht Britannia is being refitted for the Riviera regatta.

Oliver F. Cutts, of the Harvard Football team, has been declared a professional.

New York has signed a new pitcher named McIntyre. He was with Indianapolis last season.

The National Rifle Association has decided to send a team to Canada to compete for the Palma trophy.

Former Captain F. L. Higginson has been made head coach of the Harvard crews to succeed E. C. Storrow, who resigned.

Basketball teams of Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania, indignant at their disqualification by the Amateur Athletic Union, contemplate retaliatory action.

Permission has been granted to the Harvard Baseball team to use the Annapolis (Md.) cadets' grounds for spring practice for about ten days near Easter.

The Harvard Rowing Committee has voted to accept the Annapolis crew challenge, if satisfactory arrangements can be made. A second 'varsity' will be trained for the race.

George B. Ketcham, owner and driver of the trotter Cresceus, has announced that during the year he received more than \$70,000 in purses and for exhibitions given in various parts of the country by Cresceus.

It is believed in Ithaca that Daniel A. Reed, of Dunkirk, who was in charge of Cornell's line last fall, will be the head football coach for next season. The Football Committee has learned definitely that Starbuck will not return next year.

NEW YORK TUNNEL PLANS

Loop Station and Electricity For Suburban Trains.

DISASTER HASTENED CHANGES

Remedy For the New York Central Tunnel Nuisance Includes a Change From Steam to Electricity and the Building of a New Terminal Station—Improvements May Cost \$35,000,000.

New York City.—After more than two years of study by skilled engineers and much debate by high officials of the road the New York Central Board of Directors has decided to adopt in part the remedy which the public long ago agreed was the only sensible plan to relieve the congestion in the tunnel.

An underground station will be built beneath the present Grand Central Station in Forty-second street and connected by loop with the tracks in the two side tunnels in Park avenue, which will be depressed a long distance to meet the loop grade. This station, the connecting loop and the two side tunnels will be used for handling suburban trains, all of which will be operated by electricity instead of steam, and equipped with the best known appliances for underground traction. The through passenger and mail business will be moved through the centre tunnel by steam power. The plan nearly will double the present passenger facilities of the station. It is not clear that this costly change will give proper ventilation or insure absolute safety, but the officials are agreed that it is the best improvement short of removing the roof of the tunnel and making an open cut to Ninety-sixth street. To use electricity the company must obtain legislative authority. It is not believed, however, that there will be any trouble in obtaining the change in the statutes.

The cost of the extensive work in putting the plans of the company into operation will be enormous, as it means not only the equipping of the tunnel and trains with electric motors, but the building of the subway station, which will force the company to purchase much property in the neighborhood of Vanderbilt and Park avenues and Forty third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, where the station will be constructed. The directors also decided that it would be advisable to increase the capital of the company from \$115,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

CORNER IN EGGS.

Western Supply Kept Down While the New York Price Goes Up.

New York City.—The price of eggs has been climbing upwards for the past few weeks under what is described in the market as a corner engineered by Armour & Co. and the Swifts. The marketmen scout the idea that the hens have struck. While the hens are perhaps not working full time, they are none the less turning out a fair winter average of goods. It is a corner, pure and simple, say the marketmen, and there is nothing in sight this side of the post-Easter drop in demand to indicate that the corner may collapse.

A corner of the same kind was tried last year, but it soon went to pieces, with the result that eggs approximately a year ago were selling from six to eight cents a dozen cheaper than they are now. You could then buy New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania eggs, which always command the highest price in this market, at from twenty-nine to thirty cents. The same eggs now bring thirty-five and thirty-six cents. Western and Kentucky eggs in the early part of January, 1901, were selling, loss off, for twenty-four cents. They are now selling at thirty-five cents, an increase of eleven cents a dozen. The indications now are, unless by some unexpected event the corner is smashed, eggs—and Western eggs at that—will get to forty cents a dozen before the coming Easter.

KING THINKS WAR NEAR END.

Indorses the Report That a Declaration of Peace is Pending.

London.—King Edward has added the royal indorsement to the belief current among the public that an early declaration of peace in South Africa may be anticipated. "The war now might be regarded as approaching the end," were the words used by His Majesty in addressing the officers of the Guards after reviewing a draft of 1200 of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams and Scots Guards, who were about to start for South Africa. The King's speech otherwise was not important.

PAYNE NOW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Chief Justice Fuller Administers Oath of Office in the White House.

Washington, D. C.—In the presence of the President and Cabinet, the entire Wisconsin delegation in Congress, Governor Durbin, of Indiana; Senator Hanna and a number of other friends, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, was sworn in as Postmaster-General in the Cabinet room at the White House. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. The retiring Postmaster-General, Charles Emory Smith, was also present, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Payne.

Smith's Last Official Act.

Postmaster-General Smith's last official act was to issue revised postal regulations to take effect April 1.



Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK. The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 3/4c. per quart.

BUTTER. Creamery—West, extra... 23 @ 23 1/2 Firsts... 21 @ 22 1/2 Seconds... 18 @ 20 State dairy tubs, extra... 21 @ 21 1/2 Imitation creamery... 14 @ 18 1/2 Factory finest... 15 @ 15 1/2 Low grades... 13 @ 13 1/2

CHEESE. State—Full cream, fancy... 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 Small... 11 1/4 @ 11 1/2 Part skims, good to prime... 7 @ 8 Full skims... 2 @ 2 1/2

EGGS. Jersey—Fancy... 34 @ 36 State and Penn... 34 @ 36 Western—Choice... 33 @ 35 Southern—Choice... 25 @ 32

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, choice... @ 2 35 Medium, choice... @ 2 00 Pea, choice... 1 92 1/2 @ 1 95 Red kidney, choice... 2 10 @ 2 15 White kidney, choice... @ 2 45 Yellow eye, choice... @ 2 35 Lima, Cal... @ 3 25 Green peas, bags... 1 52 1/2 @ 1 55

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Apples, King, per bbl... 4 00 @ 6 00 Greening, per bbl... 3 00 @ 6 00 Ben Davis, per bbl... 3 50 @ 4 25 Baldwin, per bbl... 2 00 @ 5 00 Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl... 4 00 @ 7 50 Jersey, prime, per bbl... 5 25 @ 6 00

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls, per lb... @ 11 Chickens, per lb... 8 @ 9 Roosters, per lb... @ 7 Turkeys, per lb... 10 @ 11 Ducks, per pair... 65 @ 75 Geese, per pair... 1 00 @ 1 50 Pigeons, per pair... @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, per lb... 8 @ 13 1/2 Capons, Phila., per lb... 12 @ 20 Fowls, Western, per lb... 7 @ 11 Broilers, Phila., per lb... 20 @ 22 Chickens, Jersey, per lb... 11 @ 14 Ducks, Western, per lb... 9 @ 15 Geese, Western, per lb... 7 @ 9 Squabs, per dozen... 1 75 @ 3 75

HOPS. State, 1901, choice, per lb... 14 @ 15 1900, choice... 10 @ 11 Pacific coast, 1901, choice... 14 @ 15 1900, choice... 10 @ 11 1900, common to prime... 7 @ 9 Old odds... 1 @ 3

FURS. Red fox... 2 00 @ 4 00 Gray fox... 75 @ 85 Marten... 2 50 @ 12 00 Skunk, black... 1 20 @ 1 40 Skunk, striped... 30 @ 40 Raccoon... 90 @ 1 25 Onossum... 12 @ 60 Mink... 2 50 @ 3 50 Muskrat... 9 @ 13 Muskrat, kits... 2 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW. Hay—Prime, per 100 lb... 90 @ 92 1/2 No. 1, per 100 lb... 82 1/2 @ 85 No. 2, per 100 lb... 72 1/2 @ 77 1/2 Clover mixed, per 100 lb... 65 @ 72 1/2 Straw, long rye... 75 @ 85

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Maine, per sack... 2 40 @ 2 50 N. Y. State, per sack... 2 15 @ 2 30 Sweets, N. J., per bbl... 2 50 @ 3 50 Onions, State, per bag... 3 00 @ 3 50 Orange Co., per bag... 2 00 @ 4 50 Connecticut, red, per bbl... 3 50 @ 4 25 Cabbages, L. I., per 100... 2 00 @ 4 00 Turnips, per bbl... 75 @ 80 String beans, per basket... 2 50 @ 5 50 Egg plant, per box... 4 00 @ 7 00 Tomatoes, per carrier... 1 50 @ 2 75 Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl... 1 00 @ 8 00 Peppers, per carrier... 1 50 @ 2 50 Spinach, per bbl... 1 25 @ 2 50 Celery, per dozen... 10 @ 50 Lettuce, per basket... 50 @ 2 00 Brussels sprouts, per qt... 8 @ 12 Kale, per bbl... 65 @ 75

GRAIN, ETC. Flour—Winter patents... 3 75 @ 4 00 Spring patents... 4 00 @ 4 30 Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y... @ 87 1/2 No. 2 N. Duluth... @ 85 1/2 Corn—No. 2... @ 69 1/2 Oats—No. 2 white... @ 54 Track mixed... 51 @ 51 1/2 Rye—Western... 70 1/2 @ 70 1/2 State... 66 @ 67 Lard, city... @ 9 25c

LIVE STOCK. Beeves, city dressed... 6 1/2 @ 10 Calves, city dressed... 6 @ 15 Country dressed... 6 @ 11 1/2 Sheep, per 100 lb... 3 00 @ 4 80 Lambs, per 100 lb... 5 00 @ 7 70 Hogs, live, per 100 lb... 5 50 @ 6 60 Country dressed, per lb... 6 @ 6 1/2

Yield of Wheat in 1901.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, estimates the average yield per acre in the United States in 1901 at 14.8 bushels, as compared with 12.3 bushels in 1900, 12.3 bushels in 1899, 15.3 bushels in 1898, and 13.3 bushels, the mean of the averages of the last ten years. The newly seeded area of winter wheat is provisionally estimated at 32,000,000 acres, an increase of 5.6 per cent. upon the area estimated to have been sown in the fall of 1900.

Slight Advance in Wheat Prices.

Wheat prices have advanced 3/4 to 1 1/4 cents per bushel. The rise has been due to bullish speculative sentiment in the West, which has been strengthened by the continued tendency of producers to hold their grain and sell their live stock. The prevalence of dry weather and the absence of snow in many localities in the winter wheat belt have been supporting factors, also, although as yet there has been no evidence of any serious impairment of crop conditions.

Textile Trades Fully Employed.

The textile trades are in good condition, and the wool consuming branch of this industry has not been so fully and profitably employed for many years.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: God Does the Impossible—Some Wonders of Divine Power—Superior to Every Law of Nature Which He Has Made For Mankind.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage makes practical use of an occurrence in the Orient which has seldom attracted particular attention; text, II Kings vi, 6, "The iron did swim."

A theological seminary in the valley of palms near the River Jordan, had become so popular in the time of Elisha, the prophet, that more accommodations were needed for the students. The classrooms and the dormitories must be enlarged or an entirely new building constructed. What will they do? Will they send up to Jerusalem and solicit contributions for this undertaking? Will they send out agents to raise the money for a new theological seminary? Having raised the money, will they send for cedars of Lebanon and marble from the quarries where Ahab got the stone for the pillars and walls of his palace? No; the students propose to build it themselves. They were rugged boys, who had been brought up in the country and who had never been weakened by the luxuries of city life. All they ask is that Elisha, their professor and prophet, go along with them to the woods and boss the job. They start for the work, Elisha and his students. Plenty of lumber in those regions along the Jordan. The sycamore is a stout, strong tree and good for timber. Mr. Gladstone asked me if I had seen in Palestine any sycamore tree more beautiful than the one we stood under at Hawarden. I told him I had not.

The sycamores near the Jordan are now attacked by Elisha's students, for they must have lumber for the new theological seminary. I suppose some of the students made an awkward stroke, and they were exterminated axemen. Stand from under! Crash goes one of the trees and another and another. But something now happens so wonderful that the occurrence will tax the credulity of the ages, so wonderful that many still think it never happened at all. One of the students, not able to own an axe, had borrowed one. You must remember that while the axe of olden time was much like our modern axe, it differed in the fact that instead of the helve or handle being thrust into a socket in the iron head the head of the axe was fastened on the handle by a leathern thong, and so it might slip the helve. A student of the seminary was swinging his axe against one of those trees, and whether it was at the moment he made his first stroke and the chips flew or was after he had cut the tree from all sides so deep that it was ready to fall we are not told, but the axe head and the handle parted. Being near the riverside, the axe head dropped into river and sank to the muddy bottom. Great was the student's dismay. If it had been his own axe, it would have been bad enough, but the axe did not belong to him. He had no means to buy another for the kind man who had loaned it to him, but God helps through some good and sympathetic soul, and in this case it was Elisha who was in the woods and on the river bank at the time. He did not see the axe head fly off, and so he asked the student where it dropped. He was shown the place where it went down into the river. Then Elisha broke off a branch of a tree and threw it into the water, and the axe head rose from the depths of the river and floated to the bank, so that the student had just to stoop down and take up the restored property. Now you see the meaning of my text, "The iron did swim."

Suppose a hundred years ago some one had told people the time would come when hundreds of thousands of tons of iron would float on the Atlantic and Pacific—iron ships from New York to Southampton, from London to Calcutta, from San Francisco to Canton. The man making such a prophecy would have been sent to an asylum or carefully watched as incompetent to go alone. We have all in our day seen iron swim. Now, if man can make hundreds of tons of metal float, I am disposed to think that the Almighty could make an axe head float.

"What," says some one, "would be the use of such a miracle?" Of vast, of infinite, of eternal importance. Those students were preparing for the ministry. They had joined the theological seminary to get all its advantages. They needed to have their faith strengthened; they needed to be persuaded that God can do everything; they needed to learn that God takes notice of little things; that there is no emergency of life where He is not willing to help.

Standing on the banks of that Jordan, those students of that day of the recalled axe head had their faith re-enforced, and nothing that they found out in the classrooms of that learned institution had ever done more in the way of fitting them for their coming profession.

I hear from different sources that there is a great deal of infidelity in some of the theological seminaries of our day. They think that the Garden of Eden is an allegory, and that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, and that the book of Job is only a drama, and that the book of Jonah is an unreliable fish story, and that water was not turned into wine, although the bartender now by large dilution turns wine into water, and that most of the so-called miracles of the Old and the New Testaments were wrought by natural causes. When those infidels graduate from the theological seminary and take the pulpits of America as expounders of the Holy Scriptures, what advocates they will be of that gospel for the truth of which the martyrs died.

Hail the Polycarps and Hugh Latimers and John Knoxes of the twentieth century, believing the Bible is true in spots! Would to God that some great revival of religion might sweep through all the theological seminaries of this land, confirming the faith of the coming expounders of an entire Bible!

Furthermore, in that scene of the text God sanctions borrowing and sets forth the importance of returning. I do not think there would have been any miracle performed if the young man had owned the axe that slipped the helve. The young man cried out in the hearing of the prophet, "Alas, master, for it was borrowed!" He had a right to borrow. There are times when we have not only a right to borrow, but it is a duty to borrow. There are times when we ought to lend, for Christ in His sermon on the mount declared, "From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away."

It is right that one borrow the means of getting an education, as the young student of my text borrowed the axe. It is right to borrow means for the forwarding of commercial ends. Most of the vast fortunes that now overshadow the land were hatched out of a borrowed dollar.

Those students in the valley of palms by the Jordan had a physical strength and hardihood that would help them in their mental and spiritual achievements. We who are toiling for the world's betterment need brawn as well as brain, strong bodies as well as illumined minds and consecrated souls. Many of those who are now doing the best work in church and state got muscle and power of endurance from the fact that in early life they were compelled to use axe or plow or flail or hammer, while many who were brought up in the luxuries of life give out before the battle is won. They are keen and sharp of mind, but have no physical endurance. They have the axe head, but no handle. The body is the handle of the soul.

My subject also reminds us of the importance of keeping our chief implement for work in good order. I think that young theological student on the banks of Jordan was to blame for not examining the axe before he lifted it that day against a tree. He could in a moment have found out whether the helve and the head were firmly fastened. The simple fact was that the axe was not in good order or the strongest stroke that sent the edge into the hard sycamore would not have left the implement headless. So God has given every one of us an axe with which to hew.

Let us keep it in good order, having been sharpened by Bible study and strengthened by prayer. The reason we sometimes fail in our work is because we have a dull axe or we do not know how aright to swing it. The head is not aright on the handle. At the time we want the most skill for work and perfect equilibrium we lose our head. We expend in useless excitement the nervous energy that we ought to have employed in direct, straightforward work.

Your axe may be a pen or a type or a yardstick or a scales or a tongue which in legislative hall or business circles or Sabbath class or pulpit is to speak for God and righteousness, but the axe will not be worth much until it has been sharpened on the grindstone of affliction.

Go right through the world and go right through all the past ages, and show me one man or woman who has done anything for the world worth speaking of whose axe was not ground on the revolving wheel of mighty trouble. It was not David, for he was dethroned and hounded by unflinching Abalom. Surely it was not Paul, for he was shipwrecked and whipped with thirty-nine stripes from rods of elm-wood on his way to beheadment.

Surely it was not Abraham Lincoln, called by every vile name that human and satanic turpitude could invent and depicted by cartoonists with more meanness than any other man ever suffered, on the way to meet a bullet crashing through his temples.

But I have come to the foot of the Alps, which we must climb before we can see the wide reach of my subject. See in all this theme how the impossibilities may be turned into possibilities. That axe head was sunken in the muddiest river that could be found. The alarmed student of Elisha may know where it went down and may dive for it and perhaps fetch it up, but can the sunken axe head be lifted without a hand thrust deep into the mud at the bottom of the river? No; that is impossible. I admit, so far as human power is concerned, it is impossible, but with God all things are possible. After the tree branch was thrown upon the surface of Jordan "the iron did swim."

Some one asks me, "Did you ever see iron swim?" Yes, yes; many a time. I saw a soul hardened until nothing could make it harder. All styles of sin had plied that soul. It was petrified as to all fine feeling. It had been hardening for thirty years. It had gone into the deepest depths. It had been given up as lost. The father had given it up. The mother, the last to do so, had given it up. But one day in answer to some prayer a branch of the disfigured tree of Calvary was thrown into the dark and sullen stream, and the sunken soul responded to its power and rose into the light, and to the astonishment of the church and the world, "the iron did swim." I have seen hundreds of cases like that. When the dying bandit on the cross beside Christ was converted. When Jerry McAuley, a ruffian graduate of Sing Sing prison, was changed into a great evangelist, so useful in reclamation of wandering men and women that the merchant princes of New York established for him the Water street and Cremona missions and mourned at his burial, amid the lamentations of a city. When Newton, the blaspheming sailor, under the power of the truth was brought to Christ and became one of the mightiest preachers of the gospel that England ever saw.

When John Bunyan, whose curses shocked even the profane of the fish market, was so changed in heart and life that he could write that wonderful dream, "The Pilgrim's Progress," in such a way that uncounted thousands have found through it the road from the "city of destruction" to the "celestial city." In all these cases I think iron was made to swim. I worship the God who can do the impossible.

You have a wayward boy. Only God knows how you have cried over him. You have tried everything for his reformation. Where is he now—in this city, in this country, or has he crossed the sea? "Oh," you say, "I do not know where he is. He went away in the sulks and did not say where he was going." You have about made up your mind that you will never hear from him again. Pretty hard pay he gives you for all your kindness and the nights you sat up with him when he was sick. Perhaps he struck you one day when you were trying to persuade him to do better. How different was the feeling of that hard fist against your face from his little hand in infancy patting your cheek! Father! Mother! That is an impossible that I would like to see God take hold of, the conversion of that boy, for he will never be anything but a boy to you, though you should live to see him fifty years of age. Did you say his heart is hard? How hard? Hard as stone? "Yes," you say, "harder than that. Hard as iron." But here is a God who can lift the soul that has been deepest down.

Here is a God who can raise a soul out of the blackest depths of sin and wretchedness. Here is a God who can make iron swim, the God of Elisha, the God of the young student that stood in dismay on the banks of the Jordan at the time of the lost axe head. Lay hold of the Lord in a prayer that will take no denial.

Alas, there are impossibles before thousands of people—called to do work that it is impossible for them to do, called to bear burdens that it is impossible for them to bear, called to endure suffering that it is impossible for them to endure. Read all the gospel promises, rally all your faith, and, while you will always be called to worship the God of hope, to-day, with all the concentrated energies of my soul, I implore you to bow down and worship the God who can turn the impossibles into the possibles. It was no trivial purpose, but for grand and glorious uses I have spoken to you to-day of the borrowed, the lost and the restored axe head.

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 26.

Subject: The Lame Man Healed, Acts iii, 1-16—Golden Text, Ex. xv., 2—Memory Verses, 6-8—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

"Peter and John." The two apostolic leaders; the oldest and youngest, probably, of the noble twelve. Old friends and partners in fishing on Galilee. Luke 5: 10. Now partners in fishing for men. Different in many ways, alike in principle, in devotion and in purpose. "The hour of prayer." The Jews had daily three hours of prayer—the third, sixth and ninth, answering to 9 a. m., 12 m. and 3 p. m. Peter and John seem to have gone to the temple apart from the others; perhaps to seek an opportunity of preaching to the people, as well as to offer their supplications before God.

2. "Lame," etc. Now above forty years old, a confirmed cripple, not able to walk with crutches, but carried like a child into the public places where he might beg; incurable except by divine power.

3. "Into the temple." From the outer court of the Gentiles into the court of the women and the other courts of the temple. "An alms." The giving of alms was a sacred duty, insisted upon in connection with the religious offerings of the temple. Deut. 14: 28, 29; 15: 7-11; 26: 12, 13.

4. "Fastening his eyes." Not a mere glance, but gazing upon him with all that sympathy which love teaches the heart to feel for Christ's sake. "With John." Without interchange of words Peter knew that he and John were of one mind and agreed to ask for the cure of this cripple, assuring him that their prayer would be answered. "Look on us." His words were intended to aid the unfortunate man in collecting his thoughts, and in looking upward to the apostles with hope and confidence.

5. "Gave heed." Obeyed Peter's direction to look, which gave evidence of faith in its beginning, according to his knowledge.

6. "Silver—none." This was after the estates were sold (Acts 2: 45), and shows how far the apostles were from enriching themselves by the treasures which passed through their hands. "Such as I have." With this power from Christ to heal, he accomplished far more than if Christ had assigned him the revenue of a kingdom. "Nazareth." Jesus was still living and performing the same works He did when in the flesh. This title had been attached in derision to Jesus, and in thus using it Peter embraced the humiliation and cross of Christ in the condition of healing, as well as His power and glory. "Rise up and walk." The man felt there was no mockery in the command. Its words were interpreted to him by the look and touch of Peter, by the rush of new life through him, and perhaps by some memory of Jesus. The command was to do the thing; not merely to try, or to look around for some means to assist in walking. So God commands the sinner to repent and believe and lead a holy life.

7. "By the right hand." As Jesus had done with others. Not so much to strengthen his limbs as his faith. "Lifted him up." A sign intimating the supernatural help he would receive if he exerted himself as he was commanded.

8. "Into the temple." His first act was to join the worshippers. "Walking," etc. He walked in obedience to the command of the apostle; leaped to try the strength of his limbs, and to be the testimony of the cure; praising God as the testimony of the gratitude he felt. As loud in praising God as he had been in begging.

10. "Wonder and amazement." Strong emotion of awe, admiration or astonishment. They saw no reason why such an event should take place in that man's life, at his advanced age, for surely there was no merit in him now more than before.

11. "Held Peter and John." He felt the strongest affection for them, as the instruments by which the divine influence was conveyed to his diseased body. "Ran together." To the central point of attraction. On the day of Pentecost, when the Spirit was poured out upon the disciples in the upper room, the attention was drawn from the temple service to the disciples; so now the miracle wrought called the attention of all those who had entered the temple at the hour of prayer. "Porch—Solomon's." This porch, 600 feet in length and seventy-five in width, overhung the south wall of Jerusalem; it was open toward the temple, but closed by a wall toward the country.

12. "Men of Israel." To whom miracles ought not to be strange things, having been wrought for you, as a nation, in multiplied instances from age to age. "Why marvel?" Why do you wonder at what has now happened, when so much greater miracles have lately been performed among you?

13. "God of Abraham." After the error had been exposed, the truth is set forth, as in chapter 2: 15. Peter presents no new religion, no new power, but only the workings of the same God who had done wonders for their ancestors. The Old Testament is the type and foundation of the New. "Hath glorified." Not by this miracle only, but at His baptism and transfiguration, by His many mighty words, by His death, resurrection and ascension. "Ye delivered." Like a wise physician, Peter probed the wound deeply. The apostle was addressing some of the very people who had clamored for the blood of Christ. "To let Him go." Pilate knew Jesus was innocent and "had determined to release Him" (R. V.), but the Jews demanded that He be crucified and Pilate yielded to them.

14. "Holy One." A title which had been applied to Christ in the Old Testament, Psalms 16: 10. "Just." See Chap. 7: 52; 22: 14. The word "just" here means innocent, or one who was free from crime. It denotes one who stands upright in the eyes of the law. "A murderer." Barabbas. Matt. 27: 21; Mark 15: 7; Luke 23: 19.

15. "Prince of life." The word rendered prince denotes properly a military leader or commander. In Hebrews 2: 10 it is translated captain. "Hath raised." They were fighting against God and could not but be defeated. Jesus was alive from the dead. "Witnesses." The disciples had seen Christ after His resurrection, and they spoke what they knew to be the truth.

16. "His name." There was no efficacy in the mere name of Jesus, but the healing was done by His authority and power. In this way the word name is often used by the Hebrews, especially when speaking of God. See Chap. 1: 15; 4: 12; Eph. 1: 21; Rev. 3: 4. "Through faith." The connecting link between this deed and its divine Author was their faith. "Perfect soundness." This word is not used elsewhere in the New Testament. It denotes freedom from any defect. The cure was a perfect one. "Of you all." You are all witnesses of this and can judge for yourselves. If this man is sound, Jesus is the risen Messiah.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Murdered All His Family.

His wife and three small children were slain by Vincent Vencelsick, at Pittsburg. The ghastly discovery was made by neighbors, who, hearing cries coming from the residence of Vencelsick, broke open the doors and found the bedroom of the house saturated with blood. Mrs. Vencelsick lay beside her bed, her face and head crushed almost beyond recognition, dead. Three little children, their heads and bodies covered with cuts and gashes, and the husband, Vencelsick, almost dead, were lying on the floor. Vencelsick came home intoxicated and assaulted his wife with a rail cutter. The woman, with such weapons as she could find in the room, defended herself. The three children were asleep in one of the beds, and the brutal father, infuriated by the resistance of his wife, rushed to the bed and rained blow after blow upon the sleeping little ones. The sharp edge of the cutter hacked the children in a frightful manner, and the hospital physicians say they cannot recover. To defend the children the wife, with a knife in each hand, sprang at her husband and stabbed him a number of times. He managed to get in a number of blows during the close battle, and, seeing that he was getting weak, he gave her a shove, and, as she staggered back, brought the cutter down on her skull with all his force, crushing her skull, and she fell to the floor, dead. By the time he had killed his wife Vencelsick was exhausted. He sank on the floor, and lay there throughout the night, unable to move. The moans of the children and one of them crying, attracted the neighbors.

Village Is Swept by Fire.

A fire in Edinboro, which is without a fire department, destroyed scores of buildings in the business section of the village. Erie was asked for aid, and with the help of the Erie Fire Department the blaze was extinguished. The principal losers are: S. P. Proudft, grocer, \$4000; T. J. Johnson, jeweler, \$3000; S. B. Hansom, residence and store, \$6000; James McCree, residence and cafe, \$2000; J. H. Billing's residence, \$7000; E. B. Kenyon, store and residence, \$8000; Greenfield & Kenyon, clothing, \$5000. The State Normal School was saved with difficulty.

Will Bar Out Consumptives.

The recent declaration of Commissioner of Forestry Rothrock that the air of the Mt. Pocono region is beneficial to consumptives, and the belief that he intends to establish there a hospital for consumptives or that others will prepare "camps" for consumptives, have inspired the moneyed men there to endeavor to prevent any such invasion of the region. For this purpose influential citizens of the townships of Pocono, Paradise and Coolbaugh have formed a health association at Mt. Pocono. They represent about \$1,000,000 of capital.

Found \$10,660 in Rabbit Crate.

A package containing \$10,000 in coupon bonds shipped by express by the Citizens' National Bank, of Pottstown, mysteriously disappeared while en route to the Chase National Bank, of New York City. The express messenger of the car receipted for it, but when the train reached Philadelphia the package was missing. A rigid investigation followed, and the package was found in New York City in a rabbit crate, into which it had fallen while on the train.

Sues Boarding House Keeper.

May Ewing, a young woman, has entered suit against her boarding house mistress, Mrs. A. M. Cook, at New Castle, claiming that she paid her board bill regularly, but she did not get enough to eat. She said she believed Mrs. Cook should be punished just as any one else who did not give value received for legal tender. The defendant was released on her own recognizance, and the girl was advised by the police to change her boarding house or open bachelor quarters.

Killed by Son-in-Law's Death.

Struck by a car on the Hammond colliery slope John J. Williams, aged forty-seven, was killed. Word was sent to his aged father-in-law, John Thomas, of Minersville, who expired from the shock shortly after the news was received. Williams is survived by a widow and five small children.

Supposed Poor Woman Had \$2000.

Miss Eliza Beghle, sixty years old, a housekeeper, supposedly poor, was stricken with apoplexy on the street at Altoona. Sewed in her garments the hospital authorities found cash and securities amounting to over \$2000.

All Through the State.

A savings bank will be organized at Tamaqua.

Boytown will soon have a new knitting mill.

A new \$20,000 opera house is to be built at Downingtown.

The Salvation Army has abandoned its work at Phoenixville.

Counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation in Schuylkill County.

While buying goods in a Mt. Carmel store John Chown dropped dead.

Patrick McDonough was found frozen to death in the woods near Altoona.

Bucks County is free of debt, and has a balance of \$82,180.52 in the treasury.

Caught by a fall of roof coal in a mine near Jessup Bernard Loftus was killed.

John E. Stump, a North Heidelberg farmer, served 300 meals to tramps last year.

Yardley Borough Council has ordered all dogs in the town to be either muzzled or chained.



New Effect in Window Hangings.

Parisians have a new effect in window hanging that has become very popular there, but probably would not do so with our more conservative housewives. This consists of a gracefully hung window treatment with a heavy curtain one side and a lace curtain draped on the other side.

The Use of Burlap.

In using plain burlaps or fibre paper for a lower wall a two toned paper to match or harmoniously contrast gives better results than a lighter shade of plain paper above. This last always looks too thin, and is especially bad in the case of burlaps, for it is next to impossible to get anything approaching a match or even harmony in the same color of burlaps and paper.

A Substitute for Wainscoting.

Mere wainscoting is too expensive for the wall treatment of hall, library, dining room or living room; an effective compromise is to have burlaps or heavy fibre paper running up about seven feet to a bric-a-brac shelf and a wide baseboard next the floor. Then run strips of wood about two and a half inches wide at about two and a half intervals connecting baseboard and shelf.

Overelaboration in Home Life.

In our modern life there seems to be a tendency toward great elaboration in finish and complexity of detail in architecture, furniture, dress and entertainments, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. Houses are finished and furnished with a variety of complicated arrangements and adornments. Dress is a mystery past unraveling without the aid of a professional modiste. Entertainments have passed the stage when an invitation to tea meant the partaking of a simple repast consisting of scalloped oysters, cold tongue, biscuit, preserves, sponge cake and tea. Instead of this an elaborate meal, served in courses, is the fashion, which prevents many a would-be hostess from inviting her friends to her home, because the preparation of such a repast taxes too greatly the resources of a simple establishment.



Quick Coffee Cake—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one pint of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted into enough flour to make a batter as stiff as cake batter. Pour into a well-greased baking pan, sprinkle melted butter, sugar and cinnamon on the top and bake for half an hour. Serve hot.

Tomato Sauce—Place two cups of tomatoes and one sprig of parsley, one leaf of celery, one bay leaf, two slices of onions and two cloves over the fire; simmer for 20 minutes; strain; add one tablespoonful each of butter and flour; cook gently until it thickens; season with salt and pepper. Nice with any kinds of meats.

Chocolate Pudding—Beat one-quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, and stir in six yolks, one at a time, sweet chocolate grated, a cup of almonds blanched and chopped fine, six tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, and one tablespoonful of citron cut very fine, beat the six whites of eggs to a stiff froth and stir in at the last. Pour into a mould and boil three-quarters of an hour and send to the table hot with whipped cream poured around it, or any fine sauce served in a sauceboat.

Cream of Sweetbread—One large sweetbread, one-half can mushrooms, one-quarter can white asparagus tips, one cup of milk, one cup of cream, one tablespoonful flour and one of butter. Make a white sauce by rubbing the tablespoonful of flour into the butter; add the milk and let it boil until the consistency of thick cream. Add to this the sweetbread, which has been previously boiled and broken into small pieces, the mushrooms cut into halves and the asparagus tips. When this has boiled up once add the cream, and serve on rounds of buttered toast.

Tapioa and Apple Pudding—Six good, tart cooking apples, three-quarters of a cup of pear tapioa, sugar to taste and one quart of water. Soak the tapioa in the water two hours, then put in a double boiler and cook until clear, sweeten to taste. It may be flavored with the rind of lemon cut very thin and removed when the tapioa is done. Peel and core the apples and fill the holes with sugar, arrange them in a pudding dish and pour the tapioa over them, bake until the apples are tender. A few tiny bits of butter on the top will make it brown a little. Serve hot or cold with cream and sugar.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 26, "Our Schools and Scholars." Text, Prov. iv.

"Take fast hold of instruction."

One of the chief glories of our land is its system of free schools. This public instruction is also one of the finest bulwarks of our liberties. Almost no other agency is so powerful in uniting the people in common thought and purpose as this. Rich and poor meet together and study the same subjects from the same books and under the same teachers. No matter how different have been the ideas of ancestors in other lands or how widely apart the social conditions and comforts of the present homes, these children are companions in study and sports and learn to know each other.

The schools of the church do not attempt to replace our free public schools. They fill an entirely different demand. There are large numbers of our young people who are far from public schools of high grade or who from special circumstances need particular courses of study not provided in them. Such find in our academies just what they need.

At a certain age it is of great advantage to most young men and women to have the opportunity to associate with others than those they have grown with from childhood. However good the local schools, a growing boy and girl from sixteen to twenty years of age will often gain great advantage by a year away from home at some boarding school. New ideas of life, more refined manners, quickening into activity of dormant powers, often come from this contact with a larger world. Self reliance is cultivated at a time when it is particularly valuable. Deeper appreciation of home and firmer resolutions for a worthy life are quite apt to result also from this separation from home.

Of course there are grave dangers in this school life as well as advantages. The boy or girl who seeks evil will find it. If home restraint has been rigid and mechanical rather than reasonable and affectionate, the removal of the parental punisher and spy may lead the child to riot in forbidden things from pure perversity, lack of moral strength or an unduly repressed and starved appetite or perverted taste and imagination. The boy who was goodish at home and made to walk strictly without due regard to his opinions and the needs of his expanding nature may get wild. We have known boys who had no games at home who learned when away at school to play cards and gamble. These are the exceptions.

Our schools, as a rule, cultivate manliness and pure womanhood in their students and are in general far above the ordinary homes of our people in direct moral and religious influence. The familiarity of the family circle gives place to the more dignified and refined association of the company of semistrangers. Manners are the expression of manliness recognized and growing. Self respect and individual responsibility are recognized as is hardly possible in most homes.

Association with choice minds and spirits of teachers devoted to God and who have made special study of the nature of young life as well as their more particular branches of learning, meeting and competing with other young people who are fitting for life in all departments of activity—all this under the best religious influences is what our schools give our boys and girls.

We need to pray God earnestly, not only this week, but often, to bless our schools and our scholars.

The End Is Not Yet.

To those whose thoughts are purely external and worldly natural death appears like the end of all things. But one foremost purpose of divine revelation is to show that this death is only the beginning of another life. Our earthly existence is for the sake of that life and for the measureless possibilities contained in it. When any one whom we love has undergone this change we keep near to him, and in the peaceful current of the Lord's providence, according as the world where he is living is real to us, and the infinite goodness and wisdom are still felt to be watching over him. Happy shall we be if, at such times, and at all times, and in all circumstances which we naturally dread, and which try our souls, we can be filled with the spirit of the words, "Be ye not troubled, for such things must needs be; but the end is not yet."—Helper.

The Great Physician.

Christ is the Great Physician because of His success. The successful physician has more than he can do. But Christ never turns away a case without a cure and treats all that come to Him. This was His record when upon earth. No one ever sought His help in vain. Obstinate cases of long standing yielded to His treatment. What a testimony to His success are the centuries since He walked with men! As Whittier so beautifully expresses it:

The healing of His seamless dress
Is by our beds of pain;
We touch Him in life's throng and press,
And we are whole again.

—Christian Intelligencer.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Jan. 26. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Missions; the missionary awakening—in my heart, in my church; Christ's church everywhere.—Rom. xiii, 10-14.

A little over a hundred years ago there was a missionary awakening. Individual hearts were awakened. Their spirit spread to the church, and the result was a tremendous impulse to the cause of Christ. The church became anxious to send the gospel to every creature, to establish Christ's church everywhere, that it might be a light to the gentiles to show them the way to Christ that they might be saved and in Him be kept saved. The results of that great missionary awakening are still with us. The missionary spirit has a tremendous hold upon Christian people and Christian churches, yet there are many who are skeptical and indifferent. Perennial missionary awakenings are possible. Our own hearts may be awakened to increased prayer and zeal in this important cause. Our churches may be awakened to increased sympathy, interest and liberality for the great cause of sending the gospel to the whole world. If asleep on this great cause, "it is time to awake out of sleep."

What will do it? What will awaken our hearts and our churches to a new sense of the great responsibilities and possibilities that are ours in connection with the salvation of the whole wide world?

1. A study of the commands of Christ. Who can study Christ's attitude toward the heathen and not be moved? He came to save the lost. His mission is our mission and the mission of His church. He commanded His church and His disciples to evangelize the world. Who that loves Christ and seeks to do His will can ignore missions after reading His great command?

2. A study of worldwide conditions. The world is lost in darkness and sin. Only Christ can save it. As our present civilization makes its way into every clime and country and gives us a knowledge of all peoples we see as never before their degraded condition and need of Christ. Think of darkest Africa, of caste cursed India, of decaying China! Can you do so without a new desire to send them the gospel, without having a new interest in missions? Such pictures made Cary the cobbler Cary the consecrated missionary. May they awaken in us a desire to send all men the gospel.

3. The application of the Golden Rule to missions. Exchange places with the godless, Christless, hapless people of heathendom. Put yourself in their place and put them in yours. Now ask the question, What would I have them do for me under these changed conditions? Send me the gospel. Thus would we all answer such a question. Therefore the Golden Rule applied to missions should lead to a missionary awakening, for "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them."

4. The thought of the future. "The night is far spent; the day is at hand." "It is high time to awake out of sleep." God's day of judgment is coming. This fact should awaken us to the responsibilities of that day and awaken in us an interest in the preparation of all men for that day.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. xxxv, 1-10; Ps. ii; lxxii, 8; Dan. ii, 44, 45; xii, 3; Math. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 1-8; viii, 26-40; xiii, 1-3; Rev. xxii, 12.

Envy.

Among the sins that very frequently allure into perilous paths prominently stands envy. Out of selfish, unholy pride grows resentment, which too often bears this poisonous fruit. Yet it seems to change from fruit into a cruel fiend. How it soured the life and marred the character of Voltaire, who displayed it so offensively in his continued effort to detract from the sublimity of Corneille and the charm of Racine! The strength and ugliness of envy were manifest in severing the beautiful friendship once existing between those two fathers of Anglo-Saxon poetry, Chaucer and Gower. Controlled by this demon, it is said that Dryden could never speak of Otway, his rival, with kindness, and even the giant minded Leibnitz on all occasions would refer slightly to Locke's "Essay" and fiercely strove to overthrow Newton's system. What wonder, then, that lesser minds should be assailed by it. Even Christians indulge it without realizing what it is and how base it may make them. Let us be large enough and sufficiently Christlike to rejoice with those more highly favored than ourselves. There was not a particle of envy in our Lord. If we would walk with Christ, we must give it no place within.

"Nothing to Live For?"

Nothing to live for? Soul that cannot be, Though when hearts break the world seems emptiness;
But unto thee I bring in thy distress
A message born of love and sympathy,
And may it prove, O soul, the golden key
To all things beautiful and good and bless
Thy life which looks to thee so comfortless!
This is the word, "Some one hath need of thee."

Some one, or who or where I do not know;
Knowest thou not? Then seek; make no delay,
And thou shalt find, in land of sun or snow,
Who waits thee, little child or pilgrim gray;
For, since God keeps thee in His world below,
Some one hath need of thee, somewhere, today.
—Emma C. Dowd.

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The Christian.

The Christian, of all men, should be in earnest as to a properly enlightened conscience. He who accepts the revelation of God's will confesses that his conscience is no safe guide until it has been trained and instructed in that word and that his own will is a thing of uncertain and spasmodic energy, willfulness rather than will, until it has been regenerated by the Holy Ghost. He cannot, if he be in earnest at all, be satisfied that he is doing God's will unless he has taken as much pains to know it, understand it, resolve it into rules of action, as he has the calling which he follows for his bodily support or social standing. In a word, he will not only be conscientious, but in a much stricter sense he will be conscientious about his conscience.—Lutheran.

All to God.

Leave all to God,
Forsaken one, and stay thy tears,
For the Highest knows thy pain,
Sees thy sufferings and thy fears.
Thou shalt not wait His help in vain;
Leave all to God.

Be still and trust,
For His strokes are strokes of love
Thou must for thy profit bear;
He thy filial fear would move;
Trust thy Father's loving care.
Be still and trust!

Oh, teach Him not
When and how to hear thy prayers!
Never doth our God forget.
He the cross who longest bears
Finds his sorrows' bounds are set.
Then teach Him not.
—Anton Ulrich of Brunswick, 1666.

"Trust in the Lord" and Believe.

We sing of a wonderful city
Where never a mortal has trod;
Its walls and its gates are of Jasper;
Its builder and maker is God.
There sickness, temptation and sorrow
No longer the spirit shall grieve,
And, though we behold not its glory,
We trust in the Lord and believe.

We sing of a clear, flowing river
That waters the city above;
We sing of the pure and the holy
That dwell in its mansions of love.
Oh, there are the sower and reaper,
And there are the crowns they receive;
We know not the bliss they inherit,
But trust in the Lord and believe.

Our faith looks away to that city
And soars to its portals of light,
And gladly we'll sing of its grandeur
Till faith shall be changed into sight.
We'll sing of the tree by the river,
Of garlands our fingers may weave,
And, oh, till the veil shall be lifted,
We'll trust in the Lord and believe.
—Fannie Crosby in "Historic Hymnists."

Burden Bearing.

Yestern's on the secret of loving
Came over me, strange and sweet,
As I sought with unuttered yearning
To clasp the dear Saviour's feet,
And this was the revelation,
If only 'twere understood—
It is ours to make men happy,
The Master's to make them good.

The heart that is full of trouble
A front of rebellion wears
The more that alone it suffers,
That nobody heeds or cares,
And there never was speech or sermon,
There never was "ought" or "should,"
Which goaded a wearied spirit
To seek and obtain the good.

But sympathy, sweet compassion,
Love's accents, tender and mild,
Sink anger and strife and sinning
To the peace of the little child.
It's bearing another's burden,
If only 'twere understood,
Gives that other the strength for climbing
To the high and holy good.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Disciple's Prayer.

At sunrise pray: "Now, Lord, Thy day begins;
Receive my thanks; grant strength; wash out my sins.

My feet must stumble if I walk alone;
Lonely my heart till beating by Thine own.
My will is weakness till it rest in Thine;
Cut off, I wither, thirsting for the Vine.
My deeds are dry leaves on a sapless tree;
My life is lifeless till it live in Thee!"

At sunset this: "Now, Lord, Thy daylight fades;
Guide Thou my craft amidst the gathering shades.
I thank Thee that Thou steerest my frail bark,
O faithful Pilot, o'er these waters dark
The waves have bared their threatening fangs of white;
But 'Peace, be still!' Thou speakest. Now comes night.
I drop mine anchor in the silent sea;
Through the long watches I am safe with Thee!"
—Christian Endeavor World.

Secure.

What of the morrow? Lord, in Thee confiding,
Let me not doubt Thy promise and Thy power.
I shall not fear, within Thy love abiding
In peace this very hour.

I shall not dread the dark of any sorrow
Nor any woe that compasseth my way
Since Thou wilt safely guide me through tomorrow
Who keepest me today.
—Christian Endeavor World.

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The One Especially Needed.

He who complains that his church is dead and does nothing to put new life into it only reflects upon himself and evinces a manifest blameworthiness. He may seek to lay the fault for the sad condition of affairs at another's door, but God holds him in a large measure accountable for not doing something toward improving matters. By the way, it is not the complaining but the righting church members who counts in the Lord's estimation. It is far better to say little about declining piety and to make much of reviving grace. Where the situation calls for action it is the leader of hope and cheer who is especially needed and who effects the finest results.—Presbyterian.

Not Enough Trust.

They greatly dare who greatly trust.
If our faith were greater, our deeds would be larger. The reason so few of us do not attempt great things for God is simply because we do not trust Him enough.—Episcopal Recorder.

Death—Life.

He hath solved the sacred mystery,
Hath crossed the great divide,
Within the sacred city, far
Beyond the soundless tide,
He the Master's face beheld
Whom unseen we all adore;
He praiseth Him, rejoicing
On that bright celestial shore.

Praises be to God the Father,
We all may live for aye;
Though folded like a garment,
We lay our body by.
Eternal life we enter
By that full swelling tide,
Within the Golden City,
Where the gates stand open wide.
—Christian Work.

Prayer.

O thou Divine Life, in whose greatness the smallness and the fragmentariness of our imperfect lives may be taken up and blessed and forgiven and made more nearly complete, Thou whose gentleness should make us great, we would be thankful for the beautiful promises that are always calling us to better and nobler lives! May all that is dull and unresponsive of good in us be quickened and aroused to high devotion and holy will, that we may forever escape the dread coercion of evil deeds, the fatal unraveling of conscience, the days of feeble resolve, when the will would, but cannot, because it would not when it could! And may the thought that what we have sown that shall we also reap abide in our minds, with all its fear and all its solemn joy! Amen!—George R. Freeman.

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